

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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TRANSITION TO 'REAL' DISARMAMENT BLOCKED BY NEUTRON BOMB

LD251503Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 21 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Responsibility for Disarmament"]

[Text] The thought of Lenin, whose 108th birthday is being noted at the moment by progressive mankind, was ahead of his time. Now, in the last quarter of the 20th century, we are able to assess the full perspicacity of his prediction: "Having increased by many times the destructive force of war, science and technology will lead to war becoming impossible." And the ideal--disarmament--which was then proclaimed by socialism, will become the magnetic aim of all the world community and its practical task.

The appearance of the neutron bomb after the atom and hydrogen bombs, after strategic nuclear submarines and multiple warhead missiles, is not only a desirable modernization of the material base of war for Pentagon and NATO militarists, but also evidence of the senselessness of their pursuit of the "ultimate weapon" and "military supremacy." Those who would like to bring us to the brink of war and who even try to convince us of its "acceptability" on a "limited" scale, carry to absurdity this war, in whose flames they themselves will inevitably be burned. The same goes for the arms race, which has now brought the world right to the brink of the unforeseen, to the risk and the threat of mutual annihilation.

The neutron bomb is now being called an "attractive variant." It is not just irresponsible and incompetent people who do this. But who can find a weapon "attractive" which, by its combat nature, erases all "thresholds" between non-nuclear and nuclear war; between conventional warfare on the one hand and chemical and bacteriological warfare on the other; which by virtue of its small size can be spread all over the world; which thanks to its so-called "limited action" carries the temptation to use it at the earliest stage of a possible conflict and which could be the detonator of a global nuclear war? Obviously, only those in whom both the feeling of security and the feeling of responsibility have become blunted.

"It is time certain Western leaders really thought about their responsibility to their own people and to all people for the fate of the world and showed real readiness to take effective steps toward curbing the arms race." The approving reaction throughout the world shows that these words, pronounced by L.I. Brezhnev in Vladivostok on 7 April, were spoken at the right time and hit the nail on the head, as the saying goes. Examining the results of L.I. Brezhnev's tour of regions of Siberia and the Far East, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers stressed the need to intensify the struggle to deepen the process of detente. In contemporary conditions there is no more important task, touching the fate of every person of earth, than to achieve real disarmament.

A major step on the path toward this aim would be the conclusion between the USSR and the United States of a long-term agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. This would open up the prospects of a subsequent transition to more far-reaching measures for limiting and reducing strategic arms. The USSR reaffirms its proposal on a mutual renunciation of the production of the neutron weapon, which would spare mankind from being dragged into a new round of the arms race.

The Soviet Union in close cooperation with other socialist community countries will also persistently strive for progress on other questions of disarmament, on which talks are currently being held.

Politics from a position of strength is profoundly alien to the Soviet state, which has proclaimed disarmament as its ideal. The desire for military supremacy is alien. Threats to its neighbors, near or far, are alien. Yes, the USSR is improving its defense. But it has no other aim than to defend itself and its socialist friends against possible aggression, from wherever it might come.

War has become absurd. But in order to make it impossible, it is necessary to deprive it of its material basis and implement the Leninist appeal for disarmament. We need military detente, the transition to real disarmament and the renunciation of the weapon which stands in the way of this--the neutron bomb.

FURTHER TASS REPORT ON HELSINKI DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD241826Y Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 24, TASS--A three-day conference of the Socialist International on disarmament opened here today. The conference was convened on the initiative of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland. It is attended by delegations of social-democratic and socialist parties of 20 countries.

Taking part in the conference at the invitation of its organizers are also alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, who is accompanied by alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee, Academicians Georgiy Arbatov and Nikolay Inozemtsev and Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Shaposhnikov.

The conference was opened by the Secretary General of the Socialist International Bernt Karlsson.

President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen sent a message of greetings to the conference in which he emphasized Finland's resolve to support in every way the efforts toward consolidation of detente and limitation of the arms race.

The participants in the forum in Helsinki were welcomed by chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland, Prime Minister of the Republic of Finland Kalevi Sorsa. He stressed in his speech that the problems submitted for discussion are topical and vitally important for entire mankind. We in Finland see no sane alternative to the policy of detente, the speaker said.

Touching upon the coming visit to the FRG by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, Kalevi Sorsa said that the news about this visit was received with satisfaction in Finland. We hope that this visit will give a new impetus to the process of detente, he said.

The report "general principles of disarmament" was delivered by deputy chairman of the Socialist International, Chairman of the Socialist Democratic Workers Party of Sweden Olof Palme. He specifically exposed the inhuman essence of the neutron bomb. Production and deployment in Western Europe of this type of mass distribution weapons would increase considerably the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war, the speaker said.

Then it was the turn of the guests of the conference to take the floor. The report calling for cooperation in the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament was made by Boris Ponomarev. His report was listened to with rapt attention and received with applause.

More on Ponomarev Address

LD251924Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1143 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 25--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has delivered a report at the Socialist International conference on disarmament which is being held here. He called for cooperation in the struggle against the arms race and for disarmament.

In accepting the invitation to the Socialist International conference, Ponomarev noted that we base ourselves on the principled and unchanging position of our party, which considers the affirmation of stable peace, the prevention of a new world war, to be a task of primary importance. Our party continues to support cooperation with social democrats, first and foremost on questions of peace and detente. This line is in full agreement with the conclusions of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties held in 1976. Particular responsibility lies with the basic forces in the workers' movement to aim jointly at a real breakthrough in the struggle for military detente and for an end to the endless stockpiling of arms.

The arms race has assumed truly global proportions, turning it into an unprecedented danger to mankind. It hangs over every country, over all people and over future generations. Today it is practically impossible to assess a real threat to mankind if one is to use the conventional criteria of the last world war. Just two atomic bombs, dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, claimed hundreds of thousands of lives, and people continue to die from the effects of these explosions. According to data cited by the UN secretary-general, the present nuclear arsenal equals the power of more than 1.3 million Hiroshima-type bombs. The tactical nuclear arms deployed on the European Continent alone possess an explosive force many times greater than that of all the arms used in the 6 years of World War II.

Nonetheless--it is absurd, but it is a fact--that the arms race continues. This creates an unparalleled threat to mankind in the military, the economic and also in the political fields.

Today the world stands on the threshold of a new stage, a new round in the arms race, capable of undermining the existing relative military stability, thus escalating the danger of war.

In particular, a policy on the creation of such types and systems of weapons has emerged which blurs the boundary between nuclear and conventional war. Technical and military minds in the United States are hard at work on this. What is more, they are trying, with the aid of propaganda about the "merits" of miniature, "clean" methods of mass destruction, to imbue people with the distasteful idea of the "admissibility" of using some kind of individual nuclear weapon without causing a general nuclear war. In this way they want to weaken the vigilance of humanity. Today, more and more, they are also talking of the prospects for developing weapons systems which would encourage fear of the possibility of a so-called first, preemptive blow. Finally, weapons systems are being developed which may put the arms race beyond the limits of any conceivable control and make it completely unregulated by political methods. All this worsens the risk of a nuclear war.

In a word, the situation is becoming critical. Time really does not wait. If we do not manage to make a breakthrough now, tomorrow not only will the existing agreements on arms limitation become emasculated, but new agreements in this field will be hard to achieve.

You will hardly find responsible politicians today who would dare to deny the risks lurking in the arms race. Indeed, those circles supporting its continuation are seeking some justifications. The main one is the myth of the "Soviet threat."

All those who have not forgotten the events of the past 30 years cannot deny that it is precisely the NATO countries, and first and foremost the United States, which are the initiators and leaders of the arms race.

In August 1945, atomic bombs were exploded over Japan. The Soviet Union made proposals to renounce this new, terrible weapon. But they were rejected by the West. We could draw only one conclusion: that this weapon was being perfected and stockpiled for use against the Soviet Union. Four years later we produced an atomic weapon.

In April 1949, the North Atlantic pact was established directly against the Soviet Union and the countries friendly to it. Six years later the forced answer followed: the signing of the Warsaw Treaty.

In the 1950's a noisy campaign was raised in America alleging that the United States was "lagging behind" the USSR in bombers. It was soon admitted that this campaign was completely unfounded, but to its accompaniment they managed to create a fleet of B-52 strategic bombers.

At the beginning of the sixties, a similar campaign of "lagging behind in missiles" was started. It, too, was soon officially admitted to be groundless. But in the meantime, a new burst was made in the arms race: The United States developed more than a thousand intercontinental strategic missiles and a whole fleet of submarines equipped with missiles. It was natural that the Soviet Union had to take countermeasures.

At the beginning of the seventies, Washington decided to equip missiles with multiple warheads, which increased by several times the number of American nuclear warheads. And the Soviet missiles, which are now causing such turmoil in the West, were again a reply to another burst in the arms race made by the United States.

Let us take a look at what is happening now, again to the noisy accompaniment of the campaign about "the Soviet threat." A whole complex of new types and systems of arms, for example, the cruise missiles, the neutron bomb, Trident submarines, the MX missile and others, is being developed.

All kinds of weapons, including nuclear types, are being hastily stockpiled by China. The speedy militarization of this country is particularly dangerous, since China is making territorial claims against its neighbors, and bases its policy on the thesis of the inevitability of a new world war. By arming itself, Peking is openly calling for a general increase in the arms race, and is trying to torpedo any international actions to curb it. China, which did not want to join in the treaty banning three types of nuclear tests, is continuing atmospheric tests in spite of protests from many countries.

The world press is full of reports on how France, disregarding public opinion, conducted a test of a neutron weapon.

Recently the campaign about the "Soviet threat" has been unleashed with particular force. More and more fantastic reports are appearing in the Western press about "malevolent" Soviet intentions, about some kind of unimaginable Soviet military spending. It is typical that this sort of report often appears precisely when a routine military budget is about to be adopted and new military programs are being considered.

We must listen to statements such as: Your armed forces are too large to serve only defensive purposes. But the authors of such statements conceal, for example, the enormous extent of our borders and the fact that far from all the countries beyond these borders are friendly to the Soviet Union. Do they take into account that we have to insure the security of the whole territory, not only of the European, but also the Asiatic part of the country.

The NATO generals do not hide the fact that there are strategic missiles aimed against us. Atomic-powered aircraft carriers and submarines are plying the seas and oceans, and each one of them has its sights on our territory and the territories of other socialist countries. Moreover, there are American forward-based facilities located on the perimeter of the socialist community in direct proximity to the Soviet frontiers.

We cannot ignore the fact that over the last 10 years the NATO countries have expended colossal sums for military purposes--\$1.3 trillion. Moreover, half this sum relates to the last 4 years when the political conditions for limiting arms and cutting back military budgets had already arisen.

One cannot avoid these truths when one replies to the question of why the Soviet Union was also obliged to devote serious attention to its defense. The Soviet Union has powerful armed forces, and it improves them, maintaining their fighting capacity at current levels. However, our military forces--our ground, air and sea forces--are designed exclusively for the needs of defense. We do not see the cardinal solution to the question of its security, the security of its allies, the security of all people in an arms race, but in the normalization of the international situation, the consolidation and deepening of detente and the restructuring of the whole system of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union lost 20 million people in the war against Hitler's fascism, defending itself and the whole world from the fascist invasion. We do not want any new victims. No, we do not wish that!

At the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses a program for peace was put forward in the reports of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of our party. One of its central propositions is the struggle to halt the arms race. The Soviet Union "will never take the path of aggression, will never raise a sword against other nations." These words belong to Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of our party and head of the Soviet state, a man who is making an incalculable contribution to guaranteeing international security and who continues to do much for the relaxation of tension and the development of international cooperation.

When we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government addressed an appeal to the people, parliaments and governments of all countries to "do all to stop the arms race, to forbid the creation of new means of mass destruction, to begin the reduction of arms and armed forces and to disarm." The Soviet Union's vital interest in maintaining and strengthening peace, its policy toward the ending of the arms race and toward general and total disarmament are (?found) in the USSR Constitution, which legally guarantees their immutability and stability.

The most obvious, factual demonstration of the emptiness of the affirmations of a Soviet threat are our official appeals for curbing the arms race and for disarmament. They contain concrete and completely realizable constructive proposals.

The Soviet conception of disarmament is based on the following basic tenets:

Our approach bears a complex, all-embracing character. Our final aim is general and total disarmament. But we are realists and understand that the achievement of this aim demands great effort and time. While we support the most radical measures, we are at the same time searching out possibilities for partial, interim measures.

As Leonid Brezhnev stated: "...There is no kind of weapon, and first and foremost no kind of weapon of mass destruction, which the Soviet Union would not be ready to limit and to ban on a reciprocal basis by agreement with other states, and then to remove from the arsenals."

We are convinced that only on a basis of the principle of equality and identical security, of renunciation of attempts to gain one-sided advantages can talks be effective and agreements on the limitation and reduction of armaments be viable.

We favor strict international control and value this no less than the West does.

We consider it important to include in the disarmament process a wide circle of states, first of all all nuclear powers and other states which have the most powerful armed forces.

Many different talks on questions of disarmament are now being held. But there is much concern over the fact that talks which have continued for a long time, and agreements which have been in preparation for a long time have still not been completed. For understandable reasons the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms are at the center of everyone's attention. The conclusion of such an agreement could be the turning point toward military detente and make the resolution of many other disarmament problems practicable.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance recently visited Moscow. During these talks the gap between the positions of the sides on several unresolved matters was narrowed. Cyrus Vance was received by Leonid Brezhnev. Principal attention in their conversation was paid to the state of preparation of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Leonid Brezhnev stressed the importance of energetic efforts on both sides to find mutually acceptable answers to those questions which have not yet been worked out or are not fully settled.

Both sides expressed a resolve to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion and to draft an agreement on limiting strategic arms for conclusion as soon as possible. This would meet equally the interests of the security of the USSR and the United States, as well as the interests of strengthening universal peace and international security.

Talks have been going on for several years now in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. Our position is based on the present state of affairs in Europe, where NATO and the Warsaw Pact have an approximate balance of forces. This has been confirmed by figures from each side. This is why we consider those reductions to be just, and the only acceptable ones, which would give no one one-sided advantages.

Consider this fact: As far back at 1974, the USSR proposed that the member states should not increase the level of their armed forces in this area during the talks.

Had this proposal been adopted, there would have been no increase in military might in the area where two world wars occurred. But precisely those circles which make the most noise about the growth of Soviet military might in Europe tore up our proposal, and are trying, as was shown above, to achieve a greater quantitative and qualitative growth in the NATO armed forces. This confirms strikingly who, in fact, opposes the growth of weapons, and who is obstinately aiming for their increase.

At the Belgrade meeting, we recently proposed a platform of action on military detente. But, unfortunately, not one of these proposals was discussed in essence, although there were many talks on the necessity for strengthening mutual trust.

The same applies to our proposal on the mutual renunciation on the production of the neutron weapon. The threat of launching its production and distribution on the territory of other states aroused the natural and sharp concern of the people. One could say that never before have such wide public circles been involved in a decision on the production and distribution of a new type of nuclear weapon. This obviously had an effect on the U.S. President's decision. But this decision does not remove the danger. The danger is all the greater because instructions were also given for the mass preparation of delivery systems for these warheads--modernization of the lance missiles and the 8-inch howitzers.

No one can or must dodge responsibility for the neutron weapon with the excuse that the decisions are made on the other side of the Atlantic. For this is a matter of the fate of the people, of the fate of general peace.

This historical moment demands a consciousness of the whole depth of the danger of an unbridled arms race.

Is it possible to halt this disastrous race to the abyss of war?

We believe that it is possible, since there are powerful forces of peace. These are the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the international workers, democratic and national-liberation movements, the nonaligned countries, broad circles of the international public, mass democratic organizations and realistically thinking political circles in the capitalist countries.

The material force which is embodied in the policy of arms and preparation for war can and must be opposed by another material force. The strategy of the forces of aggression and war must be opposed by a strategy of strengthening universal peace and security of the people. The workers' movement, the will and actions of the popular masses are both called upon to play a large role in this historical cause.

Communists and social democrats recently formulated very similar positions on the question of disarmament. Of course, a genuine verification of any statements--even the best--is practical action. And in proposing joint efforts in the struggle for disarmament we proceed precisely from this. We look at things realistically. There are ideological disagreements between communists and social democrats. But life demands the achievement of agreement in the resolution of the most burning problems of the present day, in which all of mankind is interested--deliverance from a new world war and a halt to the growth of armaments. Our party is aware of its huge responsibility in the struggle to save humanity from the threat of a nuclear war and in the need for disarmament. One must hope that this feeling of responsibility will take root in the ranks of social democratic parties, with their leaders and their functionaries. Life itself persistently dictates the necessity of cooperation between communist and social democratic parties on questions of political and military detente.

In his speech Boris Ponomarev proposed the development of a dialog and cooperation with social democrats, and expressed a readiness to discuss any counterinitiatives in a benevolent and constructive spirit.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an invitation was passed on for a representative delegation of the Socialist International and its Chairman Willy Brnadt, to visit Moscow to discuss the problems of ending the arms race and disarmament at the highest level.

Proposals were also made for meeting of the PRAVDA editorial office with representatives of the communist and social democratic press to examine questions on acting against the arms race; on the development of contacts between communist and social democratic parties to exchange information and coordinate actions on questions of disarmament; on contributing to the success of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament and to the speedy convening of a world conference on disarmament; on the holding of days or weeks of solidarity against the arms race. May the voice of the popular masses ring out, demanding that the arms race be stopped, a race which leads to war.

In conclusion, Boris Ponomarev stressed that the Soviet Union, the CPSU and its Central Committee, led by Leonid Brezhnev, the outstanding fighter for peace and the security of the people, are carrying out a consistent, stable, peace-loving Leninist policy. They are ready to make all the essential efforts so that questions of military detente can finally be transformed into practical decisions in the interests of achieving real disarmament. This is our principled position. It is dictated by responsibility and concern for the fate of the Soviet people, of all the people of the world.

Conference Notes Brezhnev Speech

LD251954Y Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, April 25, TASS--The conference of the Socialist International on disarmament is continuing here. Taking part in it is Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At the morning meeting, the chairman of the conference informed its participants that Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, had delivered a speech in Moscow. He stressed that Leonid Brezhnev's speech contained very important provisions, related directly to the agenda of the conference of the Socialist International, which would attract the attention of the Helsinki forum to this speech.

Today the conference continued to discuss pressing problems linked with disarmament and restriction of the arms race. Reports on the subject "nuclear arms and other types of mass annihilation weapons" was delivered by R. Watanabe, chairman of the Democratic Socialism Party of Japan, and R. Pontillon, national secretary for international relations of the French Socialist Party. R. Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Labour Party and D. Owen, foreign secretary of Great Britain, spoke on the subject "international mechanism of disarmament negotiations."

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

AUCCTU DELEGATES TO WFTU MEETING ON FRENCH, ITALIAN MOVES

LD211254Y Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Prague, April 18, TASS--A press conference of a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions (AUCCTU) has been held in the Czechoslovak capital on the venue of the 9th World Congress of Trade Unions. AUCCTU Secretary Petr Pimenov highly appreciated the work of the trade union forum. As compared with the previous trade union congress, he said, the number of delegations doubled and the number of the countries represented increased 50 percent. This congress is really a world congress of trade unions, since it is attended not only by the organizations, members of the World Federation of Trade Unions, but also representatives of different trade union movement, Petr Pimenov stressed.

At the request of French press representatives, AUCCTU Secretary Kazimeras Myatskyavichus expressed the viewpoint of the delegation of the stand taken by France's General Confederation of Labour, which was set out by General Secretary of the General Confederation of Labour George Segui. In his speech at the congress, he made a number of critical remarks and said: Since on a number of problems the General Confederation of Labour found itself in a minority in the World Federation of Trade Unions, the French delegation decided against nominating its candidate for the post of general secretary of the federation.

Kazimeras Myatskyavichus said that the stand of the General Confederation of Labour provides an extra proof that the World Federation of Trade Unions is a free and broad rostrum for setting out different views on questions of the trade union movement and unity of action in its ranks. We, he said, sincerely regret the decision taken by our French friends for whom we entertain, as before the sentiments of friendship and respect.

Answering the question concerning withdrawal of the General Italian Confederation of Labour from the World Federation of Trade Unions, Petr Pimenov said that this fact cannot influence seriously the work of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The federation has existed and will continue to exist. Every organization has the right to enter the World Federation of Trade Unions and withdraw from it.

CENTO REALIZES U.S. AMBITIONS TO CONTROL PERSIAN GULF

LD231700Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 0930 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The CENTO Bloc Is Against the Interest of Nations"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the preparations for the CENTO Council meeting in London was accompanied by clamorous propaganda. Kamuran Grurun, the CENTO secretary general, during his recent visit in Teheran, regarded it as the most important session in the history of this organization and said that the session would consider CENTO's new economic program. But when the session started, it became clear that discussion about the so-called new CENTO economic program, which was the subject of propaganda, was so trivial and unimportant that it was not mentioned in the statement on the work and activity of the session which was broadcast by Teheran radio. Incidentally, even if there were more propaganda than what is being directed at CENTO's eastern members, it would not have had much effect.

Everyone knows that the so-called CENTO economic projects have an evident military aspect. Increase in the transportation capacity of the railroad system, the extension of communication lines and the construction of strategic routes are predicted therein.

But the eastern countries, which have been dragged into the CENTO bloc, must intensify the arms race against these doubtful economic rewards and [word indistinct] militarism in their (home countries), which is an onerous load on their shoulders.

Turkey's devastating military spending is the cause of the chronic deficit in that country's budget. Turkey's cost of living is one of the world's highest and the people's standard of living is one of the lowest in the world. In Iran and Pakistan, too, the arms race has an extraordinary adverse effect and prevents the solution of the obvious issues of life. But the United States and Britain, the bloc's imperialist rulers, are hardly thinking of the economic progress of its eastern member countries. For Washington, the realization of the interests of the (oil) monopolies in the Near and Middle East region, especially in the Persian Gulf, where they reap huge profits, is more important than anything else. Washington is trying to establish its military and political control in this area. U.S. Senator Percy, in his report to the U.S. Senate, has openly stated that the issue of establishing control over the Persian Gulf and its northern coasts, especially over the Strait of Hormuz, has great strategic importance for the United States. CENTO is one of the instruments whereby U.S. imperialism must realize control of this region.

Of course, even the United States itself admits the possibility that its armed forces may be sent, under certain circumstances, to defend the oil monopolies in the Near and Middle East. The plan to create a quick reaction military unit to implement military preparations in the Persian Gulf region confirms the point which was recently made by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown. But the NATO strategists, in order to maintain their own interests in this region wish, first of all, to use the forces of the CENTO member countries themselves.

It is openly said at the CENTO headquarters that the Persian Gulf and even the entire northwestern region of the Indian Ocean is located within the bloc's range of activity. It is interesting that the situation in the Horn of Africa was also discussed at the CENTO session in London, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in his statement at the session that the United States will consult the CENTO members about joint measures in the Horn of Africa. Everyone knows that during the Somalian aggression in Ethiopia, massive arms were sent to the aggressor in that area.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE HITS ISRAELI OCCUPATION OF S. LEBANON

LD251003Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 22 April TASS--Israel's barbarous attack on Lebanon has been sharply condemned at the UN General Assembly eighth special session devoted to the question of financing the UN peace force in Lebanon.

O. A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, pointed out that the greatly publicized Israeli troop withdrawal from certain sectors of Lebanese territory must mislead no one.

By continuing the illegal occupation of Lebanese territory, the Soviet Union's representative emphasized, the Israeli aggressor is trying to dictate terms to the victim of aggression--Lebanon--and to the United Nations. The events in Lebanon, the Soviet representative said, once again reveal most clearly the real purpose of the Israeli policy, which strives not for peace in the Near East, but to recarve the map of this region and for expansion by capturing Arab lands.

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The Soviet delegation believes that the UN General Assembly must resolutely condemn Israel's aggression against Lebanon and demand its unconditional fulfillment of the Security Council decision on the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Lebanese territory.

SOVIET PROPOSALS AT UN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION BLOCKED

ID231630Y Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 23, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: The 33rd session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe ended in the Geneva Palace of Nations. The session discussed the Soviet Union's proposals to hold European congresses or interstate conferences on cooperation in environmental protection, development of transport and energetics.

Many delegations came out in support of these proposals, stressing that they are fully in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki final act and are aimed at the development of all-round fruitful cooperation among European peoples and are also very topical in view of the conditions that have formed in Europe now.

The unconstructive stand of representatives of the Common Market countries and some other Western countries, that took the road of delays, made it impossible, however, to adopt clear-cut and specific decisions on all items.

There was only undoubted progress on question of convening a high-level conference on environmental protection. The final resolution adopted by the session says that the Economic Commission for Europe is determined to exert all efforts for the successful conclusion of the preparatory work so that such a conference could be held in 1979. The resolution says that the commission calls the attention of the member-countries' governments to the discussion by the session of the Economic Commission for Europe of the Soviet Union's proposal to hold European congresses in the sphere of transport and energetics, and points out that they must thoroughly study this proposal in the light of the discussion that was held by the commission and in the light of provisions of the final act of the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

The participants in the session adopted the program of work of the European Economic Commission for 1978-1979, in which all European states, both socialist and capitalist ones, as well as the United States and Canada are represented and which plays an important role in implementing and widening economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and trade between the East and West. The long-term program of the activity of the Economic Commission for Europe for 1978-1982 has been also approved in principle. The annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe to the United Nations Economic and Social Council has been adopted.

SESSION OF UN SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE EXAMINES RADIATION

ID211838Y Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 2, TASS--The 27th session of the U.N. Scientific Committee for the Effect of Atomic Radiation was held in Hofburg Palace in Vienna. It was attended by scientists and experts from 20 countries.

The session examined the plan for further activity of the committee up to 1981. Special attention in the plan is devoted to the study of the effect of relatively small doses of radiation on human beings from various sources, in particular in medicine, in operating nuclear reactors as well as from the still continuing nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere. The committee is also to examine the biological effect of neutron radiation.

IAEA MEETING DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL

LD211346Y Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 21, TASS--The second conference on drawing up an international convention on physical protection of nuclear materials has closed at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It was attended by representatives of some 40 states including the Soviet Union.

The conference continued examining the draft convention. Its participants declared for the speediest completion of work for drawing up such an international convention that would protect nuclear materials against any unsanctioned use. It is of great significance for strengthening to the regime of non-proliferation of the nuclear weapon.

Governors Discuss EURATOM Actions

LD211910Y Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, April 21 TASS--The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) held an extraordinary session here today. It was conveyed to discuss the implementation of IAEA control in non-nuclear countries of the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) in compliance with the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The discussion showed that EURATOM as before, by resorting to all kinds of delays and procrastination, drags out the practical introduction of the agency's effective control over its atomic industry in accordance with the IAEA system of guarantees, in a bid to gain some special terms and privileges for the community.

At present, the majority of IAEA member-countries come out firmly against this position of EURATOM. The board of governors demanded of the community's non-nuclear countries the strict observance of their commitments under the nuclear weapons non-proliferation treaty and acceptance of IAEA control over all their nuclear installations.

BENGHAZI CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS BACK CHILEAN PATRIOTS

LD202102Y Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 20 TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Miroshnikov reports: An international conference of solidarity with the people of Chile has ended in the Libyan town of Benghazi. This conference was in fact the first coordination conference of the national committees and societies of solidarity with the Chilean patriots in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa. It was attended by prominent public figures, trade union leaders, representatives of women's and youth organisations, noted lawyers and famous journalists. For the first time the conference of the kind was attended by representatives of the national liberation movements in Asia and Africa--PLO, SWAPO, and others.

To take part in the Benghazi conference arrived the widow of the late president of Chile, Salvador Allende, Ortensia Bussi de Allende, as well as a number of prominent figures in the Chilean democratic movement and underground Chilean trade unions, comrades and supporters of Salvador Allende.

The conference in Benghazi adopted a number of resolutions expressing support for the heroic struggle of the Chile patriots against the fascist junta and its supporter--American imperialism.

The resolution in defence of the human rights in Chile stresses, for example, that illegal acts committed by the Chilean junta with the approval and support of Washington and world reaction are a flagrant violation of all existing international laws and norms.

Mass repressions and executions, as well as prosecution of progressive political and public figures, the ban on trade union and public organisations, make the face of Chilean fascism receiving all-round support from world reaction led by the United States, stresses the resolution. [sentence as received]

The conference spoke for an international boycott of the fascist regime in Chile. The participants called on all the countries and progressive public on all continents to boycott the junta in diplomatic, political, trade, economic and cultural activities, demanding the expulsion of the fascist junta representatives from international organisations and associations, and suggesting the denial of official status to Pinochet representatives abroad.

The conference adopted a special resolution on increasing international support for the struggle of the Chilean patriots within the country, on pressing the Pinochet junta for the release of political prisoners and for an end to the persecution of members of their families. It also demanded the lifting of the ban on trade union activities in Chile.

The delegates approved an action program for the coordination committee of solidarity with the people of Chile, for 1978. The program envisages a number of international conferences, seminars and symposiums with the participation of representatives of national committees of solidarity with the people of Chile, as well as representatives of the broad sections of the world public.

MEETING ON DISARMAMENT PROBLEMS HELD IN KISHINEV

LD242102Y Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Kishinev, April 24, TASS--The symposium, which opened today in Kishinev, the capital of Soviet Moldavia, is one more step towards the strengthening of mutual understanding among the peace-loving forces. This is the opinion of its participants--scientists and religious leaders from twenty countries of the world. They are discussing "problems of disarmament from the point of view of different world outlooks".

"A decision to ban completely the production of the neutron bomb must be passed without delay", said Gerhard Kade, vice-president of the Vienna International Institute for peace.

The Catholic Church, said Rudolf Weiler, professor of the World Problems Research Institute of Vienna University, comes out against any forms of escalating the arms race and condemns the actions of the political and military leaders of the United States, who have deferred the passing of a decision on the complete banning of the neutron bomb.

The Soviet scientist Oleg Bykov stressed that the Soviet Union had advanced a complex programme, containing concrete proposals on the main problems of disarmament.

Peter Inhoffen, director of the Higher Pedagogical School in Fulda, FRG, urged the people of goodwill, irrespective of their political and religious convictions, to pool their efforts in the struggle against the development of mass annihilation weapons.

U.S. DIRECTS REACTION'S IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE CAMPAIGN

LD251521Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[V. Platkovskiy article: "The Strategy and Tactics of World Imperialism"]

[Text] The relaxation of international tension and confirmation of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems are a logical process reflecting the urgent requirements of all the people.

Unfortunately, this process is not being accomplished as smoothly or as quickly as peace-loving people would like. A profound assessment of the real situation was given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the report "Great October and the Progress of Mankind." "International relations," he noted, "are now at the crossroads, leading to either an increase in trust and cooperation or an increase in mutual fear, suspicion and stockpiling of arms--a crossroads which in the end leads to either lasting peace or at best a teetering on the edge of war. Detente provides an opportunity to select the path of peace. It would be a crime to miss this opportunity."

How does this happen? Relaxation of tension is not a mechanical or arbitrary process. It is backed by real forces--classes, parties and states with their contradictory interests and aspirations. The USSR and other socialist community countries are doing everything necessary to avoid missing the opportunity to carry relaxation of tension to its conclusion and to consolidate the peace and security of the people. This noble and courageous policy is supported by the working people of all countries and all peace-loving people--the overwhelming majority of mankind. However, the path of peace and security is blocked by imperialist reaction, which possesses tremendous economic, political and military strength and a gigantic mass psychological indoctrination apparatus.

The forces of reaction are implementing a common global policy--a policy of economic, diplomatic, military and psychological sabotage--to undermine the relaxation of tension and return international relations to the cold war.

World reaction's global policy is subordinate to an equally global aim. It was sketched out back in December 1945 by U.S. President Truman: "...The victory we have won has placed on the American people the burden of the constant responsibility of world leadership. Future world peace will largely depend on whether the United States proves that it is determined to maintain its role as the leader of all nations." However, international events in the post-war period developed far differently from the plans and calculations of U.S. imperialists.

Yes, they persistently pursued, and have not yet renounced, the policy of military deterrence and crude nuclear blackmail. But the policy of teetering on the edge of war has led to a drop in "U.S. prestige" throughout the world.

During that time profound progressive processes were accomplished. Socialist revolution triumphed in a number of countries in Europe and Asia and also in Cuba. The world colonial system collapsed under the blows of the national liberation struggle; many liberated countries selected the path of socialist orientation. The correlation of forces in the world arena altered in favor of socialism.

Under these conditions imperialist reaction has been forced to amend its global policy. The aims, naturally, are still aggressive ones. [paragraph continues]

But today there are attempts to carefully disguise them and to apply the more flexible tactic of achieving the resolution of strategic tasks not by frontal military attacks, but by long term measures aimed at the gradual corruption, "pushing back" and "destruction" of communism.

The main and decisive direction of world reaction's foreign policy and strategy is the struggle against the USSR as the main obstacle blocking the implementation of aggressive plans. Hence, anti-Sovietism is the center of the imperialists' entire policy.

The most important component of this policy is constant military pressure on the USSR. During the cold war years the United States attempted to intimidate the USSR with its superiority in nuclear weapons. But that did not last long. Moreover, in 1957 the USSR was the first country in the world to launch an earth satellite. The things that happened then in the United States! The press, the radio and all kinds of speakers wailed that "the Russians have overtaken"....

"Catch up with the Russians at all costs!" was the panicky slogan to which the Pentagon and scientists and specialists worked. Finally they did "catch up" and launched their space rockets. But what was changed? Nothing, since the USSR did not and does not threaten anyone.

But since then U.S. militarism has continued its tactic of military encirclement of the USSR. The United States maintains large numbers of troops in almost every country of Western Europe--the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Iceland, Belgium and the Netherlands; the U.S. Sixth Fleet is operating in the Mediterranean. Apart from that, the NATO countries also have large armed forces, plentifully equipped with the latest American arms and virtually subordinate to the Pentagon. All of Western Europe is packed with nuclear arms in direct proximity to the borders of the USSR and its allies. All the continents of the world are covered with a dense network of U.S. military bases. The U.S. 7th Fleet is sailing around the Pacific.

Leading U.S. figures are attempting to prove that the military bases are necessary for "national security." In fact they are an instrument of expansion and are aimed primarily against the USSR.

The most important direction of the strategy of anti-Sovietism is the persistent desire of reaction to corrupt and topple the world socialist system, thereby leaving the USSR isolated. The notorious tactic of "separating" and "severing" certain countries from the socialist system was clearly manifested, for instance, in the events in Hungary (in 1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968-1969).

The United States also undertook a military attack on a socialist country--Vietnam. The dirty started by the strongest aggressor in the world, using the latest weapons of annihilation, ended in both a military and a moral defeat for American imperialism.

Having suffered a shameful fiasco in open military confrontation with the forces of socialism, imperialism is concentrating its attention on the policies and tactics of neocolonialism: to suffocate the independence of the liberated people of Africa and Asia, not with their armed forces, but with the help of their neighbors who have slid into the channel of imperialist policies. The Pentagon, CIA and other centers of aggression, espionage and sabotage are striving to corrupt and destroy the progressive regimes from within. But this tactic cannot be considered fruitful, for an increasing number of free people are becoming convinced that the USSR and other socialist countries are their true friends.

reaction is placing particular hopes on ideological sabotage designed to dethrone socialism and to discredit and undermine the USSR's influence in the world. Well-organized "psychological warfare" is being conducted by corresponding national and international centers. At the disposal of the instigators and organizers of this war are colossal financial resources, a tremendous apparatus and "scientific" basis in the form of the so-called "scientific research" institutes and laboratories: In the United States there are about 170 of them, in the FRG there are more than 100 and in Canada 30, and so on.

"Psychological warfare" is not only being waged by the resources of the mass media. The CIA, which has at its disposal a broad, sprawling network of espionage and political sabotage throughout the world and such totally propagandistic organs as Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, the BBC and so forth, also play a leading role. The Pentagon also has a vast ideological apparatus used not only for the psychological indoctrination of the U.S. Army of 6 million, but also in the NATO countries and other regions. The special U.S. State Department Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs recently became affiliated with the main government propaganda body--USIA. Based on a decision by the President, a new organization was formed--"The International Communication Agency." Such propaganda services exist in all imperialist countries.

The army of "psychological warfare" is not clad in a single uniform but has various units fulfilling special tasks. The bourgeois theoreticians themselves compete with the Marxists on questions of philosophy, political economics and sociology less willingly. All kinds of revisionists and falsifiers of Marxism-Leninism are used for this purpose, including R. Garaudy, E. Fischer and M. Djilas, the creators of special "models" of socialism and communism and loud propagandists of Maoism.

A group of the most aggressive reactionary ideological crusaders believe it is necessary to act at once and decisively in order to bury socialism. Their chief and inspirer is the inveterate anti-Sovietist Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was advanced by American monopolies (above all by the Rockefellers) to the high post of adviser to the U.S. President on national security.

Z. Brzezinski's strategic plan includes two basic directions: the psychological indoctrination of ordinary people in the West and striking at the "very heart"--ideological subversion within the socialist countries. Counting on the political naivete and ignorance of the mass of ordinary people, a noisy operation has been launched under the codename "defense of human rights." U.S. ruling circles, headed by President Carter, as well as the ruling circles of Britain, the FRG, Canada and so forth, are aiming all the arrows at the USSR and other countries of socialism. Yet in the United States itself there are flagrant violations of human rights, which are well known to the world public. Nonetheless, Brzezinski states that "human rights" must replace anticommunism as the "basis on which our foreign policy is built."

The United States has also launched another, equally noisy campaign based on the "Soviet threat." The saboteurs take into account the psychology of ordinary people--their prejudices and fear of the future--although everyone knows that it is the Soviet Army which saved the world from fascist slavery, that the USSR has never threatened anyone, and that the real threat to the people exists only in the form of U.S. militarists and their allies.

Mr Brzezinski's aim is to "soften the minds" and "corrupt" individual groups of the population, particularly young people and to preach individualism, egoism, envy, the desire for personal wealth and moneygrubbing. The entire propaganda machinery of imperialism is devoted to this aim. [paragraph continues]

In his report "On Radio Broadcasting Abroad" (February 1978), President Carter called the system of foreign radio broadcasting "one of the key elements in American foreign policy," stressing: "The most important audience for our broadcasting abroad is in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe."

The people of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries decisively reject the policy of ideological subversion and anti-Sovietism, which means flagrant interference in the USSR's internal affairs. The relaxation of tension does not necessarily mean the reconciliation of ideologies. Ideological struggle is one of the main forms of the class struggle. It is in accordance with natural law and inevitable as long as two opposing systems--capitalism and socialism--exist. But it is important to understand the essence of this struggle and the true aims of the forces standing on opposite sides of the barricades. This makes it possible to choose an active position more correctly, to rebuff the intrigues of the ideological saboteurs of imperialism and defeat the unseemly efforts of the enemies of peace and the progress of the people.

'STRATEGIC' MICRONESIA SUFFERS AT HANDS OF U.S. MILITARY

LD251039Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev, Ye. Menkes international military-political review: "The Pentagon's Insular Expansion"]

[Text] Two craft recently approached Omelek Island, a tiny spot of dry land in the Marshall Islands system lost in the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. A group of people stepped ashore. They were indigenous inhabitants of the island who had been forcibly expelled from the island by the Pentagon in 1960. Their presence was impeding the installation of a U.S. missile range on nearby Kwajalein Atoll. Some 18 years of living abroad and unbearable difficulties and deprivation brought despair to the Omelek inhabitants, and they decided to return to their native island despite all prohibitions.

The Omelek tragedy is a graphic illustration of U.S. activity in that region. The efforts of the U.S. administration, primarily the Defense Department and State Department, are aimed at U.S. annexation of Micronesia, a vast territory of 2,000 islands in the western part of the Pacific, over which the United States exercises trusteeship. Having decided to dismember the territory and gradually absorb it, the United States imposed on the Mariana Islands in Micronesia a "collaboration pact," under which the United States took on "responsibility" for defense and international relations. It is remarkable that at the inauguration ceremony for the first elective governor of the Mariana Islands the Pentagon delegation was not only extremely large, but was also...the only delegation. Washington is also taking steps to appropriate two other Micronesian archipelagos--the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands, which have virtual colonial status.

What accounts for the United States' heightened interest in Micronesia? First and foremost the appetites of the Pentagon's strategists. "We will continue to be the chief force in the Pacific," U.S. Defense Secretary Brown stated in a recent speech. "It cannot be otherwise. We cannot be strong in Europe and weak in Asia."

Apart from the Kwajalein missile range, the U.S. military also has at its disposal bases on Tinian Island (from where the aircraft which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima took off on 6 August 1945), Saipan Island and other islands. Micronesia serves as a reserve base for U.S. forces deployed in Okinawa, the Philippines and South Korea.

Thus, as an essential component of the United States' so-called "islands strategy," Pentagon policy toward Micronesia plays an important role in creating the so-called "strategic defense belt" in the Indian and Pacific oceans or, in other words, a chain of bases and strongpoints in that enormous geographic region consisting of: the United States, the Pacific island bridgeheads, Okinawa, Australia, Diego Garcia Island and others. Conducting a peculiar kind of island expansion, the Pentagon sees Micronesia as the "key" to the Pacific, which enables it to concentrate on the Pacific and other regions of Asia and Oceania.

The bitter fate of the inhabitants of Omelek Island is yet another example of the extent to which U.S. policy and strategy contradict the genuine interests of the people and is yet further evidence of the harsh suppression of elementary human rights. Basing itself on islands many thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory, the Pentagon deprives the indigenous inhabitants of their homeland.

On the one hand there are intensified war preparations and an all-out spurring on of the arms race, while on the other hand there is flagrant violation of the most elementary human rights. Such are the related features of U.S. imperialism.

PENTAGON ACCUSED OF DISGUIISING MILITARY SPENDING

LD252141Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1656 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] New York, 25 April--The U.S. Department of Commerce has announced that orders for consumer durables in March increased by 2.1 percent and reached a total of more than \$80 billion. One would think this indicated an improvement in the economic situation of the country. Far from it: Indeed, the main bulk of these orders are of a military nature.

The term "consumer durables" includes such consumer goods as motor vehicles, refrigerators, washing machines, television sets and the like. Has the Pentagon decided to provide every American soldier and officer with another refrigerator or car or with the latest model vacuum cleaner? Not at all, in fact the statistical item of "consumer durables" can include Pentagon orders for tanks, transporters and various other kinds of military equipment.

This statistical disguise is used by Washington to conceal the true extent of military production. The same methods are used to hide the true amount of U.S. military spending, which is far above the officially published figure on the Pentagon budget.

It is known, for example, that the chapter on the administration's allocations on the requirements of "public works" conceals many millions for the research and development of new categories of arms, including the neutron bomb.

The U.S. administration has asked for nearly \$130 million for the Pentagon in fiscal 1979, but who can take this sum, astronomical though it is, seriously, if facts show that the administration's budget hides additional funds for military purposes in a number of purely "peaceful" sections?

This practice adopted by the Pentagon reminds one of the behavior of the cuckoo which smuggles its eggs into strange nests to save itself the trouble of hatching its offspring.

TASS CONFIRMS ILICHEV'S ARRIVAL IN PEKING; MET BY YU CHAN

LD261054Y Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Peking, April 26, TASS--Head of the Soviet Government delegation at the Soviet-Chinese talks on the settlement of border issues, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev arrived in Peking today. At the Peking airport, he was met by head of the Chinese government delegation, PRC Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chan, Charge d'Affaires of the USSR to the PRC A.A. Brezhnev, ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of a number of socialist countries accredited in Peking.

MONGOLIAN, E. EUROPEAN PRESS EXAMINES PRC'S EXPANSIONISM

LD251101Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 78 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup: "Great-Power Course of the Macists"]

[Text] 21 April--The press of the fraternal socialist countries is exposing the chauvinist great-Han aims of the present Chinese leadership's foreign policy which is directed against the socialist community countries, including Mongolia. The newspaper UNEN, organ of the MPRP Central Committee, notes that China "has for many years pursued an expansionist course concerning the Mongolian state. Since Mongolia won independence, the newspaper writes, China's militarist circles have not concealed their predatory aspirations to engulf Mongolia and capture its extensive lands. In 1936, Mao Tse-tung openly stated in a talk with U.S. journalist Edgar Snow that with the victory of the Chinese revolution, Mongolia would automatically be affiliated to a Chinese federation.

Later, in 1949, when China itself was recovering from a national liberation war and the young people's power had not yet materialized, Mao Tse-tung sought to annex Mongolia to China. Disregarding the independence and sovereignty of a socialist state which had existed long before the formation of the PRC, the CCP leaders planned to secretly control the destiny of the Mongolian people, without the knowledge of their government. Even after the establishment of official diplomatic relations, Peking was very eager to annex Mongolia. During a Soviet delegation's visit to Peking to mark the 5th anniversary of the PRC's formation, the Chinese leaders suggested "reaching an agreement" on Mongolia's annexation to China. Posing the question as though it were some trifle on which "agreement" could be reached, Mao demanded that Mongolia, which had never been part of China, be annexed to the PRC.

In 1964, in a talk with delegates from the Japanese Socialist Party, Mao Tse-tung again raised the issue of Mongolia's annexation to China. He slandered the Soviet Union by alleging that it had turned Mongolia into its "colony." The attempts to annex Mongolia were intensified in subsequent years, when Peking turned to extensive actions aimed at implementing its hegemonist designs.

The failure to annex Mongolia led the Chinese authorities to resort to overt hostile actions against it. To incite anti-Mongolian hysteria in China, they conducted various provocations on Mongolian territory, using Chinese citizens working in Mongolia for this purpose. Since 1962, they have conducted 26 strikes lasting up to 14 days and performed about 500 acts of provocation and violations of public order.

During the notorious "cultural revolution", the Maoists attacked the Mongolian Embassy in Peking. Enraged thugs besieged the embassy and committed outrages.

At the same time, violations of our state border by Chinese servicemen and local inhabitants began and occurred frequently. Chinese soldiers and officers sometimes penetrated 15-20km into Mongolian territory, taking intelligence photographs and firing on grazing cattle herds.

The essence of China's policy toward Mongolia is the great-power expansionism of the Chinese rulers, UNEN stresses.

The newspaper RUDE PRAVO, organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, notes that despite Mongolia's consistent desire to normalize relations with the PRC, their bilateral relations remains extremely unsatisfactory. PRC leaders speak openly of their intentions to annex Mongolia to China. In response to this real threat, the Mongolian Government has been forced to take appropriate steps to reinforce the country's defense capability and safeguard its security.

China's latest shameless demands, Bulgaria's NARODNA ARMIYA points out, clearly demonstrate the serious danger Peking's great-power chauvinism presents to its neighbors. This policy contradicts the interests of the Chinese people. Events in China since Mao Tse-tung's death attest that the present Chinese leadership has not abandoned its predatory aspirations.

The concentration of Chinese troops on the USSR and Mongolian borders is the source of the constant tension in this region, the newspaper SOFIYSKI NOVINI notes. The Peking leadership is not interested in reducing this tension, as is shown by the Chinese side's negative response to the latest Soviet peace initiative--the appeal from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The PRC is pursuing a policy aimed at aggravating Chinese-Mongolian relations, a policy of interference in Mongolia's internal affairs, a commentary from Poland's INTERPRESS agency states. The Chinese side is taking no specific steps to reduce its military potential on the border with the USSR and Mongolia. Peking's numerous denials of responsibility for this situation are only tricks to obstruct the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

Berlin's NEUE ZEIT stresses that the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolian territory which the Chinese authorities addressed to the Soviet Union recently was another flagrant act of 'interference in Mongolia's internal affairs. Relations between Mongolia and the PRC can take on a normal nature if the Chinese side adopts a truly sensible and realistic stance.

PRC USES BARRE VISIT TO PROPOSE RED SEA BLOC CONCEPT

LD211246Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 21 Apr 78 ID

["On the Results of Siad Barre's Visit to Peking"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 21, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Summing up the results of the recent visit to the PRC of Somali President Siad Barre, foreign observers are unanimous that the Peking leaders accorded to him an ostentatiously warm welcome, guided chiefly by considerations of anti-Sovietism. It is precisely from these positions that China gave its assessment of the developments in the Horn of Africa and promised military aid to Mogadiscio. As the Kenyan newspaper SUNDAY NATION notes in this connection, Peking expressed readiness to supply arms to Somalia because it considers the present moment to be exceptionally convenient for undertaking attempts to take root in some African countries and from there "continue the ideological war against the Soviet Union."

Trying to win the favour of the guests from Mogadiscio and promising arms, the Chinese leaders did not stint promises also in the economic field. But as seen from the experience of its relations with developing countries, such promises are seldom met by the PRC.

China, writes the American newspaper WASHINGTON POST, has not [the] economic possibilities to ensure aid to Somalia, which that country needs for overcoming the serious crisis caused by the war against Ethiopia. So far, the newspaper adds ironically, China is Somalia's biggest supplier of... soap and toilet paper.

Peking tried to use the visit to the PRC of the Somali president to publicise the idea of establishing the so-called Red Sea bloc. The creation of this closed military-political alliance has been initiated as is known, by Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Egypt which have been trying ever more vigorously recently to persuade Somali to join it. They are backed by the USA and the other NATO powers. They regard this minibloc as a weapon of struggle against the states which embarked on the progressive road of development as a tool for splitting the unity of the Arab and African states of the region. The organisers of the bloc coming out from religious-chauvinistic positions want to establish their control over the Red Sea in violation of the legitimate rights of other states and peoples and to the detriment of the interests of freedom of navigation of seas.

Judging by HSINHUA reports, the Chinese leaders expressed their solidarity with the initiators of this neocolonialist minibloc claiming that it will "help the Red Sea states frustrate the sinister plans of superpowers!"

Peking showed the same approach to other questions and thus fully revealed the selfish aims of PRC's foreign policy as regards other questions which were discussed during the talks between the Somali president and the Chinese leaders.

Siad Barre's visit to China which aroused well justified watchfulness in Somalia's neighbours, has once again shown that the aims of the Peking's leadership are in crying conflict with the genuine interests of the peoples of the developing countries.

PEKING'S AID TO DEVELOPING STATES HAS CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS

OW201155Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0630 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Unattributed talk: "Assistance a la Peking"]

[Summary] "The Peking propaganda machine recently published articles on the 14th anniversary of Premier Chou En-lai's visit to 14 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa. Peking's propagandists took this opportunity to convince people that China has always been a faithful friend of Asian and African countries. In this regard, our station observer writes:"

When Chou En-lai went on a foreign tour in late 1963 and early 1964, he boasted of China's fraternal solidarity with the emerging countries and asserted that its material assistance to them would not undermine their sovereignty. Is his statement true? Here are some facts: China's economic and technical assistance to Algeria, Nepal and other developing countries had political conditions attached. In particular, during the so-called Cultural Revolution, China imposed unreasonable political conditions on the developing countries to which it had promised assistance. In a statement to the Burmese Government in 1967, Peking warned that if the activities of pro-Peking elements were halted, economic assistance would be terminated. However, independent Burma ignored Peking's warning.

Peking wanted to use its economic aid to the Asian and African countries to achieve its hegemonistic ambitions, but when they rejected the political conditions, China did not honor its commitments. By 1970, China had only fulfilled 20 percent of its aid commitments to the African countries.

During Teng Hsiao-ping's recent visit to Southeast Asia, he bragged about China's "Friendship" with the developing countries, but Burmese insurgents armed with Chinese weapons intensified their activities as he visited Burma.

The Peking leadership has always conducted a duplicitous policy toward the developing countries--on one hand it pays lip service of friendship and cooperation with them, and on the other it tries to impose political conditions.

PRC'S AMBITIONS BLOCK ITS SUPPORT OF NONUSE OF FORCE PACT

OW252010Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Mitin commentary: "The Principle of Nonuse of Force and Peking's Policy"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has announced the "1 May" slogans issued by the CPSU Central Committee. These slogans concisely expound the basic principles and tasks of Soviet domestic and foreign policies. One of the slogans calls on the world people to try to make nonuse of force a principle in international relations, to try to permanently ban nuclear arms and strengthen the struggle against the arms race and to try to achieve complete disarmament. Concerning the principle of nonuse of force and its significance in international life, our station observer, Mitin, comments:

On the basis of the program adopted at the 25th CPSU Congress for making further efforts toward peace and international cooperation and for winning the freedom and independence of all peoples, the Soviet Union proposed a world treaty of nonuse of force in international relations and submitted a draft at the 31st UN General Assembly session in 1976. The Soviet proposal evoked favorable comments from UN members. It was supported by the overwhelming majority of the delegates at the 31st and 32d UN sessions. As you know, however, the Peking leadership and its UN diplomats made every effort to smear the principle of nonuse of force, alleging that it was a Soviet trick to conceal its expansion plan and so forth. Let us analyze the real motive of the Peking leadership in taking such a stand.

First of all, let us answer this question: What is the real meaning of the principle of nonuse of force and what changes in the international situation will be brought about by the implementation of this principle?

Take Asia as an example. For decades, Asia has been an area of incessant bloody wars. Everyone knows that in Asia, as well as in other parts of the world, force and the threat of force has been the basis of the old and neo-colonialist policies conducted by imperialist powers, and the results of such policies are quite clear. This is indicated by the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam, a war which lasted many years. Today, the Pentagon still seeks to maintain its position in Asia by actively pushing this use-of-force policy. Apparently, the principle of nonuse of force is opposed by those who try to preserve the imperialist means of exerting pressure on Asian countries for their own purposes. For this reason, public opinion and Asian governments have persistently demanded a complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed there. This demand has been repeated at meetings of nonaligned countries and other meetings in which Asian countries have participated.

Now, let us review the Peking leadership's policy. If we consider the general policy followed by the Chinese leadership in Asia and in other parts of the world, the reason for Peking's frantic attack on the principle of nonuse of force will be apparent. First of all, anti-Sovietism and the struggle against the Soviet Union have been the basis of China's foreign policy for many years. The fact that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries vigorously defend the principle of nonuse of force prompts Peking to adopt an opposing position which conforms to the interests of imperialist reactionaries. Of course, the matter does not end here. As everyone knows, the Peking leadership have long supported the maintenance and expansion of U.S. troops in Asia. This was the case during the "gang of four's" regime, and it has not been changed during Hua Kuo-feng's leadership. In other words, the Peking leadership takes the same stand as the Pentagon militarists on this question. It is obvious why the Chinese leadership does not support the principle of nonuse of force.

Facts also show that the Chinese leadership wants to pursue a power policy in Asia. This has been indicated recently by the intrusion of numerous armed Chinese fishing boats into Japan's territorial waters near the Senkaku Islands, an incident which the Japanese press says was a deliberate armed provocation and a striking indication of the expansionist nature of Peking's policy. Also, Peking performed similar acts in the South China Sea, which Indonesia's SINAR HARAPAN describes as a method borrowed from past colonialists. Peking claimed some archipelagoes in that area and immediately sent warships and troops. Other countries, including Vietnam, believe that the islands are their territories. Because of this, the Peking leadership has every reason to fear that unfavorable events might occur with the establishment of the principle of nonuse of force in international relations in Asia.

Finally, as stated above, nonuse of force is an important factor in alleviating tension and strengthening the process of peace and security. Peking, however, stakes its future on great upheavals and does not want peace to appear in Asia or other parts of the world. This also describes its stand on the principle of nonuse of force.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
E A S T E U R O P E

D 1

WARSAW PACT MINISTER'S MEETING HELD IN SOFIA

Gromyko Arrives

LD341530Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 CMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has arrived in Sofia. He is to take part in a meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee.

Meeting Opens

LD241534Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 24 TASS--A meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries opened here today.

Taking part in the meeting are foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Frigyes Puja, Foreign Minister of the GDR Oskar Fischer, Foreign Minister of the Polish People's Republic Emil Wojtaszek, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Todorov Receives Ministers

LD252158Y Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 25, TASS--Stanko Todorov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, received here today Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of Hungary, Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the GDR; Emil Wojtaszek, foreign minister of Poland; Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of Romania; Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the Soviet Union; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, who took part in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The meeting was attended by the Foreign Minister of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Dimitur Stanishev.

Stanko Todorov heartily greeted the ministers on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

During the meeting the sides discussed certain international problems linked with the development and expansion of the detente, discontinuation of the arms race, disarmament, consolidation of security and development of cooperation in Europe and all over the world.

Stanko Todorov expressed the conviction that the work of the Foreign Ministers Committee would contribute to the further strengthening and perfection of cooperation among the Warsaw Treaty member-states in the domain of international relations, would promote the successful fulfillment of the foreign policy tasks of the fraternal parties.

Fulfilling the request of Todor Zhivkov, he conveyed to the leaders of Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, USSR and Czechoslovakia fraternal greetings and wishes of new successes in the building of socialism and communism, in the struggle for the further deepening of the process of relaxation in international relations.

On behalf of the meeting participants the floor was taken by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR.

Moscow Notes Pact's Importance

LD252235Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] I would like first to recall that the Warsaw Pact's top body is its Political Consultative Committee, which consists of leaders of the communist parties and governments of this organization's member states. It is regional-European. But the Warsaw Pact's importance undoubtedly exceeds its European framework.

The Political Consultative Committee's initiatives in recent years have been dominated by the principle of broadening detente, which is of concern to the whole world. Many of these initiatives were reflected in a series of important bilateral and multilateral international documents, such as the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which, by the way, was convened at the Warsaw Pact countries' initiative. At present they are persistently calling for the implementation of the entire complex of agreements at the European conference, for the deepening of detente and extending it to the military field.

The Warsaw Pact countries have concrete proposals on a number of other issues formulated in Bucharest in the fall of 1976. That session noted the importance of improving the political cooperation within the Warsaw Pact. More precisely, a committee of the foreign ministers was set up of the organization's member countries.

The meeting in Sofia represents the second one in the history of the committee--the first took place last May in Moscow, and according to the participants' joint opinion, its results were good. The socialist countries coordinated their activity on various relevant issues in international life. Their work dwelt with the implementation of the program of consolidating detente, which was furthered by the Warsaw Pact summit. As Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev noted in this connection, the socialist countries have reached a high level of cooperation in international affairs. There also emerged new forms of cooperation. According to Leonid Brezhnev's opinion expressed on the occasion of the beginning of the Warsaw Pact foreign minister's work, the socialist countries justly noted that they are firmly on the path of consolidation of peace and security in Europe, as formulated at the Helsinki meeting, and are confidently continuing to implement this historic task.

Pact Ministers End Meeting

LD251304Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, April 25, TASS--The meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states ended its work in Sofia today. A joint communique was adopted.

CHERNYSHEV NOTES CRITICISM OF CARRILLO AT PCE CONGRESS

LD251227Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Chernyshev: "The Congress Continues"]

[Text] Madrid, 21 April--Today the Ninth Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress continued the discussion of the Central Committee's accountability report.

The delegates talked about the problems encountered by various regions of the country and about the work of communists' organizations in the localities.

A number of delegates touched on questions of party work in the countryside, trade union activity, the problems of Spanish migrants and the struggle against terrorism.

Santiago Alvarez, delegate from Galicia, said that one of the PCE's main tasks is to intensify work among the masses, particularly among young people. He drew attention to the importance of correctly combining parliamentary forms of communist struggle with the organization of mass actions by working people.

A Murcia representative, Agustin Sanchez, talked about the policy of concentrating Spanish democratic forces and the great significance of coordinating the actions of different democratic organizations and movements. He talked about the Murcia communists' organization efforts aimed at creating a single committee based on a number of parties which would assume the task of exercising provincial control over the fulfillment of the agreements laid down in the "Moncloa Pact." A. Sanchez was of the opinion that the congress decisions must reflect the socialist states' contribution to the development of the world process. Delegate Jose Antonio Garcia Rubia noted the socialist countries great role in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence among the peoples. He also talked about the need to firmly express the PCE's negative attitude toward Spain's possible entry into NATO.

Jose Garcia Meseguer spoke on behalf of Spanish migrant communists who are members of 500 cells in various countries.

A number of speeches were critical of Santiago Carrillo's report. Pedro Samora, representing the communists of Valencia, noted, in particular, that the report should have talked in more concrete and definite terms about the way the party, which sets for itself the aim of building a socialist society, proposes to restructure the state apparatus and how the Spanish communists intend to change the bourgeois structure.

The congress was greeted by the Workers Commissions trade union confederation and by the Socialist Party of Valencia.

The congress is also continuing its discussion of the political theses of the PCE Central Committee.

FRG'S SCHMIDT MEETS UK'S CALLAGHAN IN LONDON

Arrives on Official Visit

LD232000Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London, April 23, TASS--FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is arriving here today for an official visit.

He will negotiate with British Prime Minister James Callaghan on a wide range of problems pertaining to domestic and international economic policies of leading capitalist states. They will also discuss disarmament, and East-West detente in the light of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament to be held next May. Another central theme of the discussions is preparations for a summit conference of Common Market member-countries next June in Bremen, and for a conference to be held by the heads of state and government of seven leading Western powers in Bonn in mid-July.

UK, FRG Leaders Disagree

LD252137Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] London--"Virtually abortive" is what British commentators called the 2-day meeting between J. Callaghan, prime minister of Great Britain, and H. Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG. The two countries' leaders have not managed to draw their positions nearer on the basic problems which have been discussed by them before and which were included on this meeting's agenda. This concerns, first of all, the problems of solving the profound economic and financial crisis in the West. J. Callaghan and H. Schmidt, as the British press notes ironically, agreed only when expressing their concern about the scale of the crisis and its possible socio-political consequences.

As observers here note, J. Callaghan has not managed to get H. Schmidt to consent to adopt measures to stimulate the economic activity of other, weaker partners in the Nine, including Britain.

On the other hand, the British prime minister has not supported the FRG chancellor's demand to revise the currency-clearance system [valyutno-raschetnaya sistema] of the Common Market. That is, to make the Nine less dependent on the dollar. In London's opinion this would harm British economy, which is closely linked with American currency.

J. Callaghan and H. Schmidt also discussed topical international problems, in particular the problem of interrelations between East and West.

Questions connected with the U.S. intention to produce the neutron weapon and to deploy it on the territory of a number of Western European NATO allies were also examined. Judging from the statements of both leaders at the final press conference the governments of Britain and the FRG intend also in future to follow Washington's line in this question.

ARMS ISSUES DISCUSSED AT BRUSSELS NATO TALKS

LD241736Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, 24 April--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Today a series of sessions with the national directors involved in arms issues of the member countries of this unspecified military-political bloc began.

On the agenda of the sessions is the issue of harmonizing "two-way traffic" in the sphere of arms trading between the United States and its West European allies. The latter are alarmed that Western Europe is to a greater and greater degree becoming dependent on the U.S. military industry. On the other hand, the U.S. arms dealers long ago gained a monopoly in NATO's advantageous market and do not intend to yield their positions.

Under cover of a propaganda fuss about the "threat from the East", Washington is also trying to get agreement from its allies for creating new types and systems of weapons. The official spokesmen of military departments of NATO countries will examine, in particular, the problems of producing the U.S. Sidewinder missiles, with which F-16 fighters are to be equipped, at the Pentagon's insistence. Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway have signed contracts for these aircraft with the U.S. firm, General Dynamics. Of these, only Norway has expressed support for the Sidewinder project. The United States is trying to force these missiles on other partners in the bloc as well. The sessions will also study the prospects for replacing the obsolete Hawk and Nike-Hercules missiles with new models.

In other words, the sessions in the NATO headquarters will boil down to composing plans for new expansion of the North Atlantic bloc's arsenals in Western Europe. In fact it is a matter of a new twist in the arms race.

SPD ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BREZHNEV'S COMING VISIT

LD251154Y Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, April 25 TASS--We are looking forward to the visit of general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. The Social-Democratic Party of Germany hopes that fresh impulses will be given to the policy of detente and that the talks between federal chancellor and the distinguished Soviet guest will be a considerable contribution to this cause, says the communique issued here on the meeting of the SPD board.

It is becoming increasingly clearer, the communique goes on to say, that political detente will continue in the years to follow, only if it is complemented with detente in the military field.

The SPD board stresses in its document the necessity of developing businesslike cooperation between the FRG and the Soviet Union on the long-term basis.

FRG MINISTER APEL'S SPEECH INDICATES DANGER TO DETENTE

DW250831Y Moscow in German to Germany 1745 GMT 24 Apr 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary entitled "What Endangers the Policy of Detente?"]

[Text] Federal Minister Apel, head of the Bundeswehr, gave a speech this weekend in Buchholz near Hamburg. After his recent public appearance in Saarbruecken in front of the armed forces' commanders, Apel was speaking this time to his own party people at the security policy congress of the SPD Bundestag faction. The Bundeswehr minister was speaking of the situation in the Federal German Armed Forces and of the role played by the Bundeswehr. In speaking of the situation in the armed forces, Apel said that they are not very popular. In saying this, he basically confirmed what the weekly VORWAERTS had written back in 1976, namely that the Bundeswehr fails to convince most of the conscripts of the necessity to serve under arms, and that only a quarter of the soldiers believe that military service makes sense.

As regards the Bundeswehr role, that is, the mission of facing the East, the federal minister said that the so-called triad must be kept intact, that is the division of deterrence in three parts such as strategic, tactical-nuclear, and conventional arms. This made it clear that the new Bundeswehr chief was sailing in the wake of predecessors and was also following NATO's policy of deterrence.

He confirmed this by saying that the Federal Republic says "Yes" to the modernization of tactical nuclear arms. What he meant, I think, was the neutron weapon.

The predecessors of Apel were advocates of the dogma of the Eastern conventional superiority, of the Russian threat. These predecessors maintained that the only counter-balance and universal remedy were atomic arms. What was the result? The net result of atomic armament tactics for many years in the Rhine and within NATO was a continued arms race endangering peace and security in Europe. Another result has been the insight that the target of NATO's deterrence policy--as was pointed out a few years ago, for instance, by Mr Schulte of the Bundeswehr leadership academy in Hamburg--is incompatible with the targets of detente policy.

When the new Bundeswehr chief this weekend was speaking at the security policy congress of the SPD Bundestag faction, he admitted that continuous armament and detente policies are incompatible. How true, how true! Now the question is posing itself: Does the insight mentioned by Apel indicate a breach with earlier deterrence policy entailing Bundeswehr and NATO armaments as well as the arms race? You hear quite often that the Bundeswehr has a voice within NATO that can be heard.

Will the policy at the Rhine now be particularly concentrated on decreasing military tensions between West and East? It is obvious that those who consider the Soviet Union suggestions on banning production of neutron weapons in the West and in the East, as worthless, are refusing to support the key issue of politically shaping and securing peace in central Europe. All states today are facing the problem: Is disarmament and arms control making progress, or is an armament avalanche about to destroy the fruits of detente policy? This question simultaneously gives you an answer: Only preserving and continuing the policy of detente can guarantee real security.

ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HAS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD231416Y Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 23 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 23, TASS--General Secretary of Iceland's Foreign Ministry H. Bjoernsson was staying in the Soviet Union from April 19 to April 23.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Icelandic relations and on topical international problems of mutual interest between Deputy USSR Foreign Minister I. Zemskov and H. Bjoernsson. The guest also had a conversation with USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade A. Manzhulo on questions of the development of commercial cooperation between the USSR and Iceland.

LUXEMBOURG PREMIER RECEIVES CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER

LD181814Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1557 GMT 18 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Luxembourg, 18 Apr--Gaston Thorn, the prime minister of the Government of Luxembourg, received today Boris Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation and chief marshal of aviation. He is staying here on an official visit.

Boris Bugayev has arrived in Luxembourg for talks on the further expansion and deepening of relations between the two countries in the field of air communications.

Air Traffic Agreement Signed

LD251231Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Luxembourg, 21 April--A memorandum has been signed here on broadening cooperation between the USSR and Luxembourg in the air traffic sphere. The document envisages, in particular, the use of Soviet IL-76 aircraft for carrying freight between the two countries.

PORTUGAL CELEBRATES FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

LD241116Y Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 24 April TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Staroselskiy writes: The Portuguese people is widely and festively celebrating the fourth anniversary of the revolution of April 25, which resulted in the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and paved the way for the construction of a democratic society in the country.

The development of the revolutionary process over these four years has been marked by qualitative ups and downs, rapid advance and retreat, many internal differences and peculiarities. The young Portuguese democracy was faced with the disastrous consequences of the 48 years of the fascist regime and ruinous colonial wars, sabotage and resistance of the forces of reaction and big business, intrigues, and open interference of international imperialism. But the democratic gains have been upheld still due to the joint efforts of the democrats and antifascists, all the working people. A progressive constitution, which sealed the main revolutionary gains of the Portuguese people--the agrarian reform, nationalisation and workers' control of enterprises--was adopted and has come into force. Elections have been held to the national and local bodies of power. The rights and powers of the revolutionary council, including many direct and active participants of the revolution of April 25, have been legislatively sealed.

At the same time, the frequent lack of understanding and unity between the democratic forces, vacillation and indecision of the authorities have paved way for the onslaught of the reaction, which bases itself on the support of international imperialism. Openly profascist organisations and press organs are created in the country, provocative terrorist activity is being stepped up and separatist trends are strengthening in the Azores and Madeira. Ever more often calls are made for the discharge of the president of the republic, disbandment of the Revolutionary Council and revision of constitution. Reaction strives to use the grave financial-economic difficulties experienced by the country for undermining trust in the democratic regime, [and] is trying to explain the causes of the acute crisis by the "consequences of the April revolution." The right-wing forces are trying to use with their aims the legitimate discontent of the mass of the people with the "economic austerity and social sacrifices" policy pursued by the government.

Under these conditions that are dangerous for the Portuguese democracy, stresses the statement by the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party CC, the celebrations marking the fourth anniversary of the revolution of April 25 are resuming special significance. In the course of the mass demonstrations, meetings and rallies "the Portuguese people will do due honours to the patriotic liberation action of the armed forces movement, all the working people and democrats who fought against fascism and colonialism for decades. "The celebrations to mark the anniversary of the revolution, the statement goes on to say, will reaffirm the determination of the Portuguese people to defend and strengthen the democratic gains, bar the road to reaction and continue the development of the process started on April 25, 1974."

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
M I D D L E E A S T & N O R T H A F R I C A

P 1

ATHERTON'S TRIP REVEALS CONTINUED U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAEL

LD251426Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In the Near East, Alfred Atherton, Washington's special ambassador, is trying to breathe life into President Anwar as-Sadat's so-called historic initiative and to end the deadlock in the separatist Egyptian-Israeli talks.

Atherton's stay in Egypt will soon end. On 25 April, he will leave for Israel. Our Cairo correspondent, Kim Gerasimov, reports:

According to Atherton, his present Near East mission pursues very limited aims. He has supposedly come here not to make proposals but merely to listen. Moreover, Atherton has stressed that he will not propose another American plan for a comprehensive Near East settlement.

This fact will clearly sadden Cairo's pro-government press. When the Egyptian-Israeli separatist talks, which began with such pomp, became deadlocked in January, the Egyptian press, conforming with the official course, had tirelessly called on Washington to influence its Near Eastern apprentice.

Verbally, Washington did in a way express indignation at Tel Aviv's excessively scandalous actions. The Western press generally inflated the supposedly serious differences between the United States and Israel.

The first stage of Atherton's trip is over. And, despite Atherton's claim that he had held very good talks with As-Sadat, Egyptian journalists later read reports from Tel Aviv to the effect that Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan had stated that the U.S. stand had drawn considerably closer to Israel's position. The United States (?was even) ready to agree to the Israeli Army's long-term presence on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

There are no reports on Atherton's talks with As-Sadat concerning this question. This is clear: for the umpteenth time, Washington has demonstrated that it assists and supports Tel Aviv's side.

U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY ENCOURAGES ISRAELI EXPANSION

LD252151Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] A. Atherton, President Carter's special envoy, has concluded his lengthy talks with the Egyptian president and Egyptian foreign minister, and has returned to Washington. The New York TIMES believes that the meeting between As-Sadat and Atherton produced no serious progress in the resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli talks. Tel Aviv remains intransigent. It is significant that Atherton did not go to Israel. The official explanation for this claims that this is due to the forthcoming visits to the United States by Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan.

However, there are other reasons. The two Israeli leaders intend to discuss plans for the forthcoming talks with the Arabs in Washington.

Dayan has stated that simple differences exist between the United States and Israel regarding the draft statement on the principles of a Middle East settlement submitted by the two sides. Washington will not call for any reconsideration of Begin's peace plan which was previously approved by the American administration. The Arabs believe that this plan requires the victims of aggression to capitulate before Tel Aviv's encroachments. Therefore, there was no reason for Atherton to go to Israel.

This position has once again encouraged Tel Aviv. The statement made to the Jerusalem POST by Eban, former Israeli foreign minister, is significant. Eban demands further concessions from Cairo, specifically regarding the regional question. Eban has accused Washington of not exerting the necessary effort to convince As-Sadat of the need to abandon ideological inflexibility regarding the regional question. It is odd that Cairo is asking the United States to pressure Israel to force it to ease its inflexible position, while Tel Aviv believes that Washington should pressure Egypt. Undoubtedly, Washington will support its favorite party. Washington tirelessly repeats that its special relations with Israel will remain the cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

PDYR NEWSPAPER VIEWS FAILURE OF AS-SADAT'S PEACE POLICY

LD251530Y Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

["Against As-Sadat's Capitulatory Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Aden, April 25, TASS--It has become obvious that President as-Sadat's so-called "peace initiative" in no way facilitated a settlement of the Middle East conflict, says the newspaper 14 OCTOBER, analysing the policy of the present Egyptian leadership. By his trip to occupied Jerusalem, the newspaper remarks, As-Sadat ended his participation in the liberation struggle of the Arab peoples at a time when a large proportion of their land was still under Israeli occupation and the Palestinians had no opportunity of exercising their legitimate rights. Israel, the newspaper points out, does not at all strive for the establishment of peace in the region and continues pursuing a policy of aggression against Arab states.

This has been largely facilitated by the defeatists and capitulationists, headed by As-Sadat, the newspaper emphasizes. The traitorous position of the Egyptian president is countered by the front of progressive Arab states, which consistently opposes the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, seeking to attain their aims in the region through flagrant intervention in the affairs of sovereign states. This front, which also includes Democratic Yemen, will continue the struggle for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, the newspaper says in conclusion.

Egypt's Economic Disaster

LD251532Y Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

["Vicious Policy"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, April 25, TASS--President as-Sadat's regime has brought Egypt to a political, economic and social crisis, has undermined the gains of the July revolution of 1952 in all fields, writes the Beirut weekly AL-HURRIYAH. It notes that by blindly following into the footsteps of U.S. policy, Egypt has come to a verge of economic disaster. As a result of rupture of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the policy of dubious deals with the imperialist powers, above all the USA, Egypt's military might has considerably lessened, the righteous cause of the Arab people of Palestine has been buried in oblivion.

The policy of the so-called "cooperation with all states of the world" has opened doors wide to foreign capital into Egypt, and the local parasitic class has received an opportunity to make enormous profits at the expense of the interests of the working people, petty and middle bourgeoisie.

In this atmosphere, the weekly stresses, Egypt's progressive role in international relations, in particular in the Arab world, in the non-alignment movement has reduced to a naught. Moreover, the As-Sadat regime has undertaken the role of policeman in Africa, as is seen from the events in Zaire and in the Horn of Africa.

LEBANESE CONSERVATIVES' AGREEMENT ON ISSUES DISAPPOINTING

LD251350Y Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 25, TASS--The political situation in Lebanon after the resignation of the cabinet of Salim al-Huss is further deteriorating. This was caused by the agreement on the questions facing the country which was reached on April 23 in the parliamentary committee composed of representatives of religious and political parties and organizations. The declaration adopted unilaterally by the leaders of conservative political parties is a source of profound dissatisfaction among democratic public.

It is noted in progressive circles that the document was drawn up without the participation of the national patriotic forces and other democratic parties and organizations, and without due regard for the political balance of forces that has taken shape in the republic recently. The striving of the conservative elements to stifle the activity of the Palestine resistance movement has touched off sharp criticism.

Special attention in the present conditions, says the statement by the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, issued here, must be centred on the struggle against the continuing occupation of Lebanon's south by Israel. Therefore, the armed resistance to the aggressor and its expansionist intrigues is the legitimate right of the Lebanese people and nobody can deprive it of its right. As far as the Palestine resistance movement is concerned, the statement notes, the legitimacy of its stay in the Lebanese territory is predetermined by the official agreements between Lebanon's authorities and PLO, which are mandatory both for Lebanon and the Palestinians, and nobody has the right to cancel them unilaterally.

Israeli military are continuing armed provocations in the south of Lebanon. According to the newspaper AS-SAFIR, Israeli artillery shelled last night the positions of the national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement in the western and eastern sectors of southern Lebanon. Israelis brought under fire the populated localities of Kfar Shba, Qal'at ash Shaqif and the area of Tyre. Several shells exploded in the dispositions of the U.N. troops.

The Israeli airforce continued reconnaissance flights over the whole of south Lebanon's territory, using flares in night time.

Village elders in the western sector of Lebanon's southern part demanded that Israeli occupiers end acts of robbery and brigandage against the civilian population and declared against any cooperation with the occupation authorities.

KUWAITI PAPER: THREE SOVIET NUCLEAR EXPERTS KILLED

For a Doha QNA report on a Kuwaiti newspaper account of the death of three Soviet nuclear experts in Syria, see the 25 April Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

III. 26 Apr 78

F 4

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

ISRAEL VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS IN OCCUPIED LANDS

LD251628Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Rome, April 25, TASS--The very existence of Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab lands is a violation of basic human rights. These settlements were established with the aim of expansion and enslavement of the local Arab population. This has been stated, according to the weekly GIORNI, by I. Shahak, chairman of the Israeli League of Human and Civil Rights.

He cited numerous examples of oppression and lawlessness perpetrated by the Israeli authorities against the Arabs. The authorities compel land plot owners to sell plots for next to nothing, and methods of terror are used against those who do not yield to blackmail and threats. They are deprived of a possibility to use water sources, are put behind prison bars.

Peasants, evicted from native lands, become an object of the most barbarous exploitation. "I saw with my own eyes, I. Shahak said, now 7-8 year old children were forced to work for Israeli settlers. Actually whole families have been turned into slavery". The Arabs are forced to till the lands captured by the Israelis, and in conditions which are worse than at the time of feudalism.

ISRAEL ADAMANT IN REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW FROM SINAI

LD251400Y Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, April 25, TASS--Israel continues imposing on Cairo its conditions of "settlement", which boil down to a denial of any essential concessions on the question of withdrawal of troops from the occupied Arab territories, including the Sinai Peninsula belonging to Egypt. Leaving for talks in Washington today, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan openly said that he did not intend to discuss there the so-called declaration on the principles of Middle East settlement, on the adoption of which As-Sadat insists. The subject of discussion will be the Israeli plan of granting the Palestinians in the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza sector of curtailed "administrative autonomy" with the preservation of full control by Israel.

Speaking in an Israeli settlement established ten years ago near occupied Hebron on the West Bank, Israeli Prime Minister [Begin] called for answering demands for the withdrawal from the occupied territories "with one short and resolute word--no!"

Mayor Blasts Israeli Plan

LD252252Y Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Amman, April 25, TASS--The policy of annexation of occupied Arab lands conducted by the Begin's government causes anger and indignation of the Arab population of occupied territories. No one of the Palestinians living in the conditions of the Israeli occupation regime will ever put up with the suppression and arbitrariness of the occupiers, Fahd Kawasma, the mayor of Hebron, one of the biggest towns on the western bank of the Jordan River, told newsmen. He said that the Palestinian people will never agree to the so-called "self-government" under Israel's control which Tel Aviv tries to impose on it.

III. 26 Apr 78

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TAXPAYERS SUFFER FROM ISRAEL'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE

LD252104Y Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Rome, April 25, TASS--The invasion of southern Lebanon by Israel this March will be very costly for the Israeli tax-payer. The spendings of the Israeli Army on this aggression and on the occupation of the Lebanon's southern areas amount already now, according to Israeli press estimates, to about 450 million Israeli pounds. And although, according to reports from Tel Aviv, the Israeli defence and finance ministries are now arguing over the question of where this huge sum should be taken from, the crux of the matter remains the same.

Military spendings are growing steadily in Israel. The demands of the Israeli generals to increase the military potential are being fulfilled without objection. The direct military spendings of Israel alone now amount to one third of all the state budget allocations. In 1978, according to preliminary estimates, they were to reach 12,000 million dollars. Taking into account the spendings on the aggression in the Lebanon, they will grow even more.

Giving priority consideration to the implementation of their militaristic designs, the ruling circles of Israel openly disregard the interests of broad sections of the country's population. The constant growth of the military spendings accelerate the growth of inflation which is skyrocketing as it is. Last year the cost of living in Israel grew 42.5 per cent as compared to 1976. Apart from inflation, the Israeli working people are compelled to bear the brunt of the world's highest taxes.

SAUDI SUPPORTS U.S. FISCAL POLICY; SEEKS NO OIL INCREASE

LD252147Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, stated recently that the United States will benefit from the drop in the value of the dollar. Saudi Arabia, according to shaykh Yamani, has suffered huge losses due to the drop in the dollar.

Such a candid admission is unusual for the Saudi minister of petroleum. However, he stressed that there is no need for the OPEC countries to increase the price of oil or to abandon the dollar as an exchange currency for their oil accounts. Shaykh Yamani again called on OPEC to endorse the American policy and to consider the monopolies overseas.

What is the reason for this? Shaykh Yamani responded to this question, although indirectly. He said: Saudi Arabia does not find enough time to use its oil revenue and subsequently is not concerned about its revenue increasing. Riyadh's primary concern is to keep Saudi capital in the United States and to retain American backing for the monarchy. Riyadh is not concerned with the desperate need of other Arab countries for more oil revenue, for continuing help in the struggle against the Israeli aggression and to overcome the present economic difficulties. Riyadh does not demonstrate willingness to financially support these countries to the required degree.

IZVESTIYA ON USSR-ETHIOPIAN TIES, CITES HISTORIC LINKS

LD251545Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondent V. Ardatovskiy reportage: "Ethiopia on the March"]

[Text] Addis Ababa-Moscow--The sun is at its zenith, and its rays shine on all sides the obelisk erected in honor of the expulsion of Italian fascists from Ethiopia. It stands in the upper part of the city, in a square which was recently named victory. Addis Ababa is festively attired. Red calico banners extend across the old streets and new, still unfinished highways. They glorify the people's past exploits and their recent, equally important victory--the routing of the Somali aggressors. It is the victory festival in the city.

...One of the rostrums is reserved for veterans of that distant war. I approached the president of their association--the still strong but gray-haired (Kidane Wolde-Medkhir). "Today is a splendid day," (Kidane) said. "The day of the triumph of our people's freedom-loving traditions."

The streets entering Victory Square were jammed with people. Delegations arrived in the capital from various provinces, and people's militia detachments came for the festival, as did columns of children from the kebole [urban dwellers' association], which are a new form of self-government created by the revolution. After the rally in the square, amateur art groups portrayed episodes from the heroic battles against the Italian occupiers. But current difficult problems received emphasis in the speeches and in the thoughts of the audience. It is a difficult time because lasting peace has not yet been achieved. even though the Somali troops have been repelled beyond the desert border.

I visited the recent battlefields in the Ogaden, and it was distressing to think that, if not for the adventurist policy of the Mogadiscio leaders, this border zone could have been a region of peaceful and fruitful cooperation between two neighboring states. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], said recently that his country had suggested to Somalia that they jointly work to improve the economic structure of the Wabi-Shabale and Juba river basins, help develop agriculture there and improve the life of the nomads.

The enemies of the revolutionary, socialist transformations in Ethiopia were counting on aggression as a destabilizing factor which would result in the downfall of the new system and return the country to its former feudal customs and, in international relations, to the influence of Western imperialism. The error was not only a military one. The aggressors' invasion rallied the people around the PMAC, roused the millions of peasants to conscious life and struggle and additionally stimulated the strength of Ethiopia.

The "man with the gun" not only defended his homeland against foreign invasion but also guarded the revolutionary system against the intrigues of internal counter-revolution. [paragraph continues]

There are now approximately 27,000 peasant associations, organs of rural self-government, operating in the country. At general meetings, they elect the executive committee, which controls land distribution on the basis of the agrarian reform, public works, people's militia detachments, school and hospital construction, work among women and so forth. More than 2,000 kebele are operating successfully in cities and large settlements. Trade union cells have been established at enterprises with 20 or more workers.

Thus, a new, democratic structure has been created in the state as a result of the Ethiopian revolution. "The aim of the revolution," Mengistu Haile Mariam said, "is to build a socialist society in which justice, freedom, equality and respect for human rights would reign."

A prominent date in Soviet-Ethiopian relations is 21 April. On this day 35 years ago, our countries established diplomatic relations. At the height of the Great Patriotic War, a new thread linked the Soviet people with the distant African country for whose people we had long held feelings of respect and profound interest. In 1935, the slogans carried by Muscovites at the 7 November demonstration included this one: "Hands off Ethiopia!"

The Soviet people closely followed the Ethiopians' selfless struggle against the fascist aggressor. If we look still deeper into history, Ethiopia was the first African country with which Russia established diplomatic relations in 1897, and in 1896 it had been visited by a Russian Red Cross Society mission, which assisted the wounded in the historic battle against the Italians at Aduwa.

There probably is not an inhabitant of Addis Ababa who does not know of the Soviet Red Cross hospital, which has been continuing its humane and fruitful activities for many years. The hospital collective was recently presented with the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples, which was awarded for its contribution to developing and strengthening good relations between the two countries. In recent years, these ties have become particularly extensive and diverse. In Ethiopia, I saw Soviet teachers in the most remote regions of Ethiopia helping to accelerate educational progress, biologists developing methods to protect agricultural crops against pests and diseases, and geologists participating in searches for new underground deposits in the country. At the petroleum refinery in Assab, the first Ethiopian heavy industry built with the technical assistance of the USSR, a group of Soviet specialists is working. In Bahir Dar, the polytechnical institute, constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union, is training cadres for the new Ethiopia. Military and technical aid was given to Ethiopia in the difficult moment of rebuffing the aggressor. The country's leadership categorically reject all attempts by imperialist circles to speculate on this fact, declaring its inalienable right to choose its friends and to obtain resources from them to strengthen the country's defense capability.

From 3-5 April, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC and the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, visited the USSR. In a joint communique, both sides favored the strengthening of friendly all-round cooperation in the interests of both countries and the cause of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

SHITIKOV DISCUSSES TALKS WITH INDIAN LEADERS IN INTERVIEW

LD251515Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[I. Kovalev interview with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union, on Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to India, date not given: "On a Lasting Basis"]

[Text] Delhi--[Question] What was the program for the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to India?

[Answer] The official program provided for meetings with leading Indian statesmen, talks with eminent parliamentarians, a look around Delhi, and trips to the cities of Agra, Hardwar, Bombay and Srinagar. The program was worked out so that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation could become as fully acquainted as possible with the life of the friendly country.

We saw a great deal in India. A large number of meetings and talks were held, during which we were again convinced of the deep and strong friendship between our peoples and of India's great interest in the life of the Soviet Union. The people we talked with were interested in the achievements with which the Soviet people approached the 60th anniversary of Great October and in the structure of state power and administration, particularly the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local organs of power, especially in connection with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution.

[Question] What are your impressions on the meetings with Indian statesmen?

[Answer] The meetings with Indian leaders were marked by warmth and sincere friendly feelings. Indian President S. Reddy and Prime Minister M. Desai spoke with deep satisfaction of the high level reached in the bilateral relations and of the firm traditions of friendship between the Indian and Soviet peoples. For further strengthening Indian-Soviet ties, M. Desai noted, great significance belongs to the talks he had in Moscow in October with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders. The Moscow talks, M. Desai stressed, were frank and friendly.

Indian External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee said that the friendship between India and the USSR is eternal friendship. In India's most difficult times, he said, the Soviet Union has invariably supported us in every way.

The thoughts and feelings of broad circles of the Indian public were reflected in talks with Indian parliamentarians and the other meetings we had in India and in the evaluation of Soviet-Indian relations given by Indian statesmen.

[Question] What are your brightest impressions from the trips through the country?

[Answer] These impressions are as diverse as India itself. We were struck by the skill and talent of the Indian people in Agra, where we admired the world famous mausoleum, the Taj Mahal. We also saw other unparalleled masterpieces of Indian architecture. In Hardwar, at the heavy electrical equipment plant constructed with the help of the Soviet Union, we recalled the words of Jawaharlal Nehru "On India's New Temples"--the giants of industry of the state sector, the basis of India's economic independence.

We were received everywhere as friends. We discussed the attention with which Soviet people are following the Indian people's efforts to build a new India and to struggle to consolidate national independence. Soviet-Indian ties are broad and diverse. Inter-parliamentary contacts occupy a significant place among them. We invited Indian parliamentarians to make an official visit to the Soviet Union. A cordial, warm reception in the spirit of the traditions of Soviet-Indian friendship awaits them in our country.

We hope, Comrade A.P. Shitikov said in conclusion, that our trip, like preceding visits by Soviet parliamentarians to India and by Indian parliamentarians to the USSR, helped to strengthen Soviet-Indian relations on the lasting basis of the Soviet-Indian Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

ASIAN PRESS AGENCY COMMENTS ON U.S. BUILDUP IN S. ASIA

LD241010Y Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

["Threat To India's Security"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, April 24, TASS--India's public resolutely condemns the buildup of the U.S. naval force in the Indian Ocean. It regards such actions of the USA as a threat to the country's national interests, reports the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL agency. Last year [words indistinct], U.S. military presence in that part of the world more than doubled. U.S. atomic powered submarines and ships with the nuclear weapon on board ever more often appear in dangerous proximity to India's coasts.

The agency notes that the construction of the U.S. Diego Garcia naval base is conducted on such a scale and at such a rapid rate that it has touched off strong protests not only in India, but in other states of the Indian Ocean area.

The Pentagon, the commentary of the agency stresses, can cut off any time the sea routes for the supply to India of oil and products vital to it. The U.S. Seventh Fleet was more than once sent to the coasts of India in the not too distant past in order to impose on the country American conditions of revision of its foreign policy.

India and other countries of the region, but by no means the USA, must play the main role in resolving the problems of the Indian Ocean, the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL writes in conclusion.

Vajpayee Condemns U.S.

LD192216Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 19 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, April 19, TASS--The Government of India continues to come out resolutely against foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian minister of external affairs, stated in Parliament. He condemned the establishment of an American naval base in Diego Garcia Island. The minister emphasized the necessity to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

JAPANESE CONCERN OVER SENKAKU INCIDENT GROWING

LD251406Y Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

["Unceremonious Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes: The indignation that was aroused in Japan by the incident in the area of Senkaku Islands is not subsiding up to now. The Japanese press has already given its quite unanimous appraisal of that provocation by Peking as a quite characteristic specimen of the essence of the Chinese approach to international relations.

The newspaper JAPAN TIMES wrote in this connection, in particular, that the Chinese boats' intrusion itself can be regarded as quite a vivid illustration of hegemonism the barring of which in East Asia is being advocated by China. Other organs of the Japanese press--from leftwing to conservative ones--virtually describe the incident as a manifestation of hegemonism in practice.

At first, it would seem, Peking took note of this unequivocal reaction of the Japanese public opinion. Peking decided to describe as a "chance" one the incident which it itself provoked. On the same days, however, there occurred still another incident which is quite characteristic of the Chinese approach to matters on interstate relations. Fu Hao, the ambassador of the PRC in Japan, in an interview with Kenji Kono, speaker of the House of Councillors of Japanese Parliament, criticized the "passiveness" of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda in the question of conclusion of so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" with China. The ambassador went so far as to "express doubt" whether the head of the Japanese Government has a desire in general to sign the said document. The press of Japan condemned the ambassador's doing as outrageous, and in government circles it was viewed as an unceremonious interference in Japan's internal affairs.

Peking's provocation in the area of Senkaku Islands, just as the undisguised attempt made by Peking's emissary in Tokyo to speed up at any cost the signing of the Chinese-Japanese treaty on an anti-Soviet basis led to directly opposite results than those which the organizers of the actions counted on.

KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY EXHIBIT OPENS IN MOSCOW 21 APR

LD251249Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[B. Starshinov report: "Opening of Exhibition"]

[Text] An exhibition devoted to the day of the founding of the Korean People's Army opened in the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum 21 April. The exhibits tell of the Korean patriots' heroic struggle against the Japanese militarists and of the life and combat training of soldiers of the Korean People's Army in our own times. A large section of the exhibition is devoted to the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and the DPRK. Soviet veterans who participated in the liberation of Korea, young soldiers of the Moscow garrison and representatives of the capital's public came to the opening of the exhibition. The gathering was addressed by Sr Col Yi Yong-il, military, naval and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR. The opening of the exhibition was attended by Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES SOVIET-CUBAN COMMUNIQUE ON MALMIERCA VISIT

LD261011Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Joint Soviet-Cuban Communiqué"]

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Central Committee and Cuban foreign minister, was in the Soviet Union from 18 through 24 April 1978 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During his Moscow stay I. Malmierca laid wreaths on V.I. Lenin's mausoleum and also at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

I. Malmierca and those accompanying him visited Volgograd and Kiev where they familiarized themselves with the life and work of the Soviet people and their achievements in socialist building.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Isidoro Malmierca and had a conversation with him which passed in a fraternal sincere atmosphere.

Comrade I. Malmierca had meetings and conversations with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

During the conversations, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, the sides examined the state of and prospects for further deepening all-round Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the spirit of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the First PCC Congress, and also several topical international problems. It was noted with satisfaction that relations of indissoluble friendship and cooperation are continuing to grow stronger between the USSR and Cuba on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The sides highly assessed the great importance of the meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and F. Castro in consolidating the unbreakable bonds linking the CPSU and the PCC and the Soviet and Cuban peoples. It was noted with satisfaction that the provisions of the Soviet-Cuban declaration signed by them in 1974 are being consistently implemented for the good of the peoples of both states and in the interests of the socialist community countries and international security.

The Soviet side noted that the Cuban people under the PCC leadership have achieved great successes in building a socialist society and also highly assessed Cuba's active foreign policy which is helping to strengthen its international prestige and contributing to the cause of peace, freedom and people's independence.

The Cuban side expressed its gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the help given to Cuba in all fields of socialist building and highly assessed the tremendous successes of the Soviet people in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The sides stated that the USSR and Cuba will in every way promote the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries on the basis of Leninist principles and their even greater cooperation in the international arena.

The Soviet Union and Cuba consistently advocate the further development of the process of détente and its spread to all regions of the world in accordance with the declaration on deepening and consolidating détente adopted at the USSR's initiative by the UN General Assembly on 19 December 1977.

The USSR and Cuba confirmed their determination to achieve the cessation of the arms race and the elaboration of international agreements on the most important problems of disarmament.

They expressed their intention to cooperate in every way with the aim of insuring favorable results from the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament which should be an important stage on the path to convening a world disarmament conference.

The Soviet Union and Cuba stressed the need to reach agreement on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests and also a ban on the elaboration and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and on chemical weapons as important steps on the path to achieving complete and general disarmament.

The Cuban side gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's efforts in the field of limiting the arms race and disarmament which are of great importance for strengthening peace and stressed in particular the new Soviet initiatives including the proposal on the simultaneous cessation by all states of the production of nuclear weapons and a gradual reduction of stocks until they are completely eradicated.

Both sides noted the urgent need to ban the production and development of neutron weapons and in this context noted the timeliness of the socialist countries' initiatives in the Disarmament Committee and the conclusion of a convention on this matter.

The sides believe that the conclusion of a world treaty on nonuse of force in international relations, on which there is an appropriate UN General Assembly resolution, would be an important step toward lessening the threat of a new world war and creating favorable conditions for a movement toward disarmament. They declared their intention to promote the speedy conclusion of such a treaty in every way.

A high evaluation was placed on the growing role of the nonaligned movement in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, against the imperialist policy of aggression and interference in other countries' internal affairs, for lasting peace and international security, for the strengthening of national independence, and for the establishment of equal economic relations between all states.

The sides expressed the hope that the holding in Havana of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries will further consolidate the unity of these countries and strengthen the principles on which the nonaligned movement is based, and will be a significant contribution to the resolution of important international problems.

Examining the situation in Latin America, they noted with satisfaction the growth in Latin America of forces opposed to imperialism, defending national sovereignty and in favor of the consolidation of political independence and economic independence.

The Soviet Union and Cuba decisively condemn the mass terror and flagrant violations of human rights being carried out by the fascist regime in Chile, and demand a speedy end to the arbitrary rule in that country. The support which imperialist forces give to the Chilean military junta and other similar regimes testifies to the groundlessness of their campaign in defense of human rights.

The two sides are in favor of ending the American economic blockade of Cuba and the elimination of the U.S. naval base on Cuban territory in Guantanamo.

The sides decisively condemn the apartheid policy and racial discrimination implemented by the South African and Rhodesian regimes, and advocate the strict fulfillment of relevant UN resolutions. [paragraph continues]

They declared their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and their organizations--the Patriotic Front, the South West African People's Organization, and the African National Congress of South Africa--for the complete and final elimination of colonialism and apartheid, for freedom and independence, and confirmed their readiness to continue to give help and support to this just and legitimate struggle.

The two sides express their solidarity with the important revolutionary processes taking place in Angola and Mozambique, processes which are developing in spite of the provocations carried out on the borders of these states by the allies of imperialism and colonialism.

The Soviet Union and Cuba advocate the speedy establishment of a lasting peace in the horn of Africa on the basis of the renunciation of territorial claims and on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, in accordance with the UN charter principles and the aims and resolutions of the OAU. The establishment of neighborly relations between the countries of the Horn of Africa answers the interests of all the states of that region. They condemned attempts by international reaction to delay the process of normalization of relations and to maintain a hotbed of tension in that region.

The Cuban side noted the firm support which the Soviet Union gives to the just cause of all the world's anti-imperialist and progressive forces.

The two sides support the just demands of the DPRK on the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Soviet Union and Cuba advocate building relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence. At the same time the two sides decisively condemn the Chinese leadership's line on alliance with the forces of world reaction and with the most reactionary regimes in Africa and Latin America, and on undermining the solidarity of the socialist countries with liberation movements. They will continue to rebuff Peking's adventurist, great-power hegemonistic course, which is hostile to socialism and creates a threat to peace and international security.

Noting the role of the United Nations as an important instrument in the maintenance of universal peace and security and in the development of international cooperation, the sides advocate raising further the effectiveness of the United Nations on the basis of strict observance of the principles and aims of the UN Charter.

The complete identity of the sides' views and positions was revealed on all the questions discussed. The importance and fruitfulness of reciprocal meetings was noted and the intention to continue them in the future was expressed.

I. Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban foreign minister, invited A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, to pay an official visit to Cuba. This invitation was accepted with thanks. The time of the visit will be agreed later.

ECUADOR CP SECRETARY GENERAL SAAD ARRIVES IN YEREVAN

LD201221Y Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 14 Apr 78 p 3 LD

[Text] ARMENPRESS--Pedro Antonio Saad, secretary general of the Ecuadorian Communist Party, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Yerevan 13 April. The guest is accompanied on his tour by V.M. Goncharov, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. At Yerevan Airport the guest was met by K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, and G.Ts. Liloyan, deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations section.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 18TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

Text of Brezhnev Address

LD251054Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0724 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow at the opening of the 18th Komsomol Congress--live; passages in brackets are variations on or fills to Brezhnev speech from announcer-read version on Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 25 April, or else applause notations]

[Text] Comrade delegates, respected guests of the congress: On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and of all members of our Leninist party, I warmly greet those taking part in our highest Komsomol gathering, and through you I warmly greet all Komsomol members and all Soviet youth. [applause]

Speaking 58 years ago at the Third Komsomol Congress which was still very young then, Vladimir Ilich Lenin set forth as the key questions what our young people should be taught, how they should learn if they really want to justify the name of communist youth, and how to train them so that they would be able to build and complete what we have begun. Lenin's way of putting this question is still important today.

What should we teach our young people, and how should they learn? Not only, of course, in the sense of schools, but also in a broader sense: in the sense of learning and life, so that they should become worthy builders of communism. Now the main thing is the work of the Komsomol and the party's role in this work. Communists of the older generation can, I think, [as a whole] be satisfied with the Soviet youth of today. They are growing up with communist convictions and are deeply devoted to the cause of the party and of the great Lenin. [applause] Millions of young men and women are examples of courage, tenacity and loyalty to the ideals of the October Revolution. With great enthusiasm they are working everywhere on the front of communist construction, and are struggling actively to fulfill the strenuous plans for developing the country. In every undertaking they contribute their own romantic impulses and--I would say--youthful inspiration. For all of this, our thanks to the Komsomol and to all the young people of our Soviet land. [applause] May the pure flame of patriotism continue to burn in your hearts and may the noble feeling of personal responsibility for the tasks entrusted to you and for everything that is happening in the country continue. [applause]

[The 25th party congress confirmed a vast program for the 5-year plan and for the longer term. It is subordinate to one aim: that the Soviet people should live even better, more full-bloodedly and happier; that we might advance with even more confidence to our bright goal--communism. Much of what the party outlined is being successfully implemented during the 5-year plan, but there is still a lot to be done--and that includes you, the young people.]

One of the most important features of the present day in our homeland is the struggle for efficiency and quality. That is not a temporary campaign, but is a party policy adopted in earnest and for a long time. This is not only the key task of the current 5-year-plan, but the determining factor for our economic and social development for many years to come.

In this is also the program for the education of an entire generation of Soviet people.

[Our country has colossal natural wealth at its disposal. Through the efforts of several generations, a powerful economic potential has been created here both in industry and agriculture. We have brought up and trained numerous educated and qualified cadres and insured quite good living conditions for the people. Now, as before, it is important to make use of all these very rich resources skillfully, wisely and economically, to put them properly to the service of the people and to extract maximum benefit from them. Of course, effectiveness and quality are very broad conceptions. They include such basic elements as the most rational disposition of productive forces, improvement of state planning, and a comprehensive approach to the solution of major economic problems. In this respect, the party, including at last year's December Plenum of the Central Committee, set out clear tasks before our state bodies, including Gosplan and the appropriate ministries. But a great deal depends on each enterprise, each shop, each team, each worker.]

What does this mean? It means to work not only with discipline and industriously, but to work conscientiously, capably and with results--to work well, so that others will respect you for your labor and you will respect yourself. This means rational organization of labor at every level, securing a reliable system to consistently encourage good quality and further improvement of production.

This means developing a thrifty attitude to material riches, which belong to the people, according to the law of life and the work of the Soviet people, and insistently seeking out ever newer ways of eliminating unproductive outlays. This means creating a moral and psychological atmosphere in labor collectives which will lead everyone to consider it his natural duty and ability to work at maximum productivity with the greatest return--an atmosphere in which the existence of loafers, truants, bad workers and plunderers of public property will become truly intolerable.

Comrades, these are the totally clear and insistent tasks posed by the party. Millions of working people approved the party's call and responded to it by their actions. You must know from press reports what broad, planned and painstaking work is being carried out in this direction at enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Lovov, the Urals, Kuzbass, Tashkent, Karaganda, and in many labor collectives in the country. An active role is played by youth in this work.

We have proposed a slogan: "The 5-Year Period of Efficiency and Quality, of Enthusiasm and Creativity of Young People." This is a good, correct slogan. It is a matter of the Komsomol's honor to see that it is implemented daily by all young workers, collective farmers, technicians and engineers. Useful experience has been gained at leading enterprises--for instance, the Volzhskiy motor vehicle plant--in the comprehensive solution of problems in raising production efficiency and work quality. We have a right to expect it to be disseminated as widely as possible. The Komsomol is also called upon to further this. [applause]

Or let us take the Shchekino method. This makes it possible to significantly increase production with a decrease in the number of workers. It would seem clear enough; however, it has not yet been as widely implemented as it should have been.

[Certain managers of the economy and employees of departments obviously just cannot turn away from established rules and review and amend individual principles of managing forms of organization and production.]

Comrades, it is time for us to learn to introduce front-ranking expertise in a business-like way and to bring every useful pursuit to its conclusion. [applause]

What are the decisive areas of struggle for efficiency and quality in our national economy today? Of a number of them, I would name again capital construction and transportation first and foremost.

[Our successes on the entire economic front depend on improving matters in these sectors. These questions were the subject of great attention at last year's December plenum of the Central Committee, and, as you know, I had occasion to speak about them again during my recent tour of the country's eastern regions.] The transportation situation leaves something to be desired [this clause was not in announcer-read version], but, as I have already stressed, we will make economic managers strictly answerable for being sluggish, for not being able to allocate forces and means correctly, for freezing national means in the projects that are still under construction.

But, after all, matters do not depend solely on managers; they also depend on how the millions engaged in construction and transportation will work and how responsible they turn out to be--among them millions of young men and women, including the Komsomol members.

Creative initiative, shock work in all sectors, and competition, which has the highest aim of insuring the greatest economic effectiveness for the country, are especially important in this area. For example, it would be useful to broadly take up the initiative of competition by those in allied trades on the principle of the labor relay and of competition between collectives of construction sites, designers, industrial enterprises, transportation and agriculture for putting into operation on time or ahead of schedule the most important capacities and projects provided for in the 5-year plan. As far as transportation is concerned, one can note the valuable initiative of the people of Leningrad and the experience of the labor cooperation between railroad workers cooperatives, and road and river transportation workers in the Leningrad transportation complex. [applause] Dear friends, these and other similar initiatives require your support, your energy, your youthful enthusiasm. [applause]

The Komsomol has always been the reliable patron of the great Soviet construction projects, and this fine tradition has been preserved. But our construction projects themselves have changed to a large degree. Today, they are not only separate, giant projects, but also entire, vast geographical regions. I will concentrate here only on one of these regions, the significance of which for the future of the motherland grows with every passing day. I am talking of Western Siberia--more precisely, Tyumen. In only 10 years we have turned this tayga region into the country's main oil base. A powerful gas and chemical industry is now developing there. It is not forest and reindeer tracks that now characterize the landscape of Tyumenskaya Oblast, but new towns; oil and gasfields; factories; railroads and highways.

Just think, comrades, about the scale of it: [In the region of the Ob--these words were indistinct in live version] a territory of 1 million square kilometers is being economically developed and settled--that is roughly the area of Spain, Italy and Britain put together. [applause] Yes, we have boldly put enormous funds into it, and we have not been mistaken. The expenditure has justified itself. Today, Tyumen provides almost half of Soviet oil and a large quantity of gas. The party Central Committee recently greeted the oilmen of Western Siberia. They had given the motherland 1 billion tons of oil. [applause] That is a great labor victory. Honor and glory to our northern extractors of oil! [applause] We are going to live for many years yet on the Tyumen reserves, and in the coming decade, we expect to procure just from Tyumen the basic increment in extracting oil and gas and the valuable chemical raw material produced from them. In this respect, a new and more complex stage in developing Western Siberia is approaching--or more accurately, has already arrived. The volume of all work there is due to be increased two- and three-fold. This requires both new material-technical expenditure and a flow of people into the region.

How can the Komsomol help Western Siberia? I know that there are already 13 Komsomol top-priority construction sites there. All the same, I would ask you to give more attention to that region. It is not simply working hands that are needed: A certain number of builders, assembly men, drivers, drillers, teachers and other specialists have to be sent there. This is what is needed.

From the very beginning of the advance on Western Siberia, the following slogan was put forward: "Take Its Wealth, Not by Force of Numbers, But by Skill"--that is, by means of the latest equipment and technology. And no small amount has been achieved here. Let us take the modular method of construction. Incidentally, this was developed and introduced by young enthusiasts who were workers and engineers at the Tyumen gas assembly trust. The essence of this method is that many field installations are manufactured entirely in the hinterland, in factory shops, are then transported in modules to the site--over any distance--and are assembled there. It has been calculated that such a method makes it possible to increase labor productivity four-fold in providing amenities at Siberia's deposits. This means [saves] thousands, even tens of thousands of working hands. As you see, the reclamation of Western Siberia can also be helped by those who work elsewhere. Therefore, wherever orders for Tuymenskaya Oblast are being fulfilled--in the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Povolzhye, Moscow and all parts of the country--there must be Komsomol patronage of these orders to help conquer the wide open spaces and underground deposits in Tuymenskaya Oblast with the minimum use of labor resources. We believe that this principle can also be applied to other large construction projects. There are already examples of this. There is, for example, the initiative by Leningrad workers to fulfill ahead of schedule all orders for new construction projects. [applause] Comrades, propagate that initiative among young people everywhere; put the work orders of the country's construction projects under your unrelenting control. Let the Komsomol beacon shine continuously and irritate the eyes of those who frustrate them. [applause]

[Now about agriculture. Indisputably, we have achieved much in implementing the party's agrarian policy. However, much yet remains to be done in order to reliably satisfy the growing demands of Soviet people and the requirements of industry. Our current plans and new projects on which the party is now working are directed at raising the efficiency of agriculture, and primarily animal husbandry; this is a most important task.]

I will say it straight: Without the active participation of youth, (?the task of) agriculture would be difficult to resolve. The first word here, of course, is to the rural youth, who constitute the future and to a large extent make up the Soviet village today. Today, our agricultural production is unthinkable without machinery. [This is why we attach importance to the appeal of the Komsomol: If you live in the country, know about technology! The technical training of rural young men and girls should take on a really mass character.] Our villages are changing. Over the last 13 years 450 million square miles of residential housing have been built in them. This is no small amount, comrades. The total housing in the towns of the Soviet Union before the war amounted to that much. Villages have been made more beautiful with houses of culture, shopping centers, cafes, [sometimes--this was indistinct in live version] no worse than urban ones.

So who, if not youth, the Komsomol, is to be the main moving force in these changes? Who is to operate the new technology, build modern villages, and take culture there? [applause] Of course, you cannot order people to stay in rural areas. The creation of good conditions for living and labor in the country; the inculcation of respect for the work of the farmer; love for our native countryside and for mother earth; the skill and desire to apply hands to it--this is how we draw the growing generation into working in the fields and farms.

I would like to recall the initiative of graduates from the schools of Kostromskaya Oblast. They expressed the desire to work in the rural areas. When preparing for my meeting with you, I became interested in knowing how you live now. And I was told that these schoolchildren of yesterday have become good grain-growers, livestock-breeders and mechanizers, and have fulfilled themselves in serving an outstanding and noble cause. They have set up young people's collectives on farms and mastered new trades. Many of them are continuing with their studies. They already have tens of thousands of followers in various parts of our great motherland.

The party thanks those youths who have linked their fate with the majestic program for the development of agriculture and highly values their initiative. This is a good example for the young people. [applause]

I believe that this example will continue to be emulated. [applause] The work the Komsomol is doing in helping to implement the party's decisions on transforming the agriculture of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone is of enormous significance. Friends, continue to hold high the banner of the Leninist Komsomol on this youth school-building site! [applause]

Currently, spring fieldwork is in full swing in the country's fields. Allow me to wish young people, and all the workers at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, that they carry it out on a qualitatively high level; wish them a good growing season, and--most important--that they gladden us and all our entire people by a good harvest. [applause]

Speaking about problems in the rural sphere, I also want to address young people in towns. The basis for harvests and farm productivity is now also being laid in towns. The final result of the work of agricultural workers and livestock farmers depends to a great extent on the work of industrial workers. And that means that young people in towns can play an important part here. By joining in socialist competition for efficiently providing rural areas with everything that is needed--machinery and fertilizers, building materials, equipment for livestock farming--and by helping in rural construction, they can accomplish a great deal. And there is yet another important task, comrades: With the growth of our economy and of the well-being of the Soviet people, such areas of public activity as trade and consumer services are gaining an ever-increasing importance in their lives. I have already had occasion to note the great importance of these things for the mood, health and successful work of the people. Surely everybody knows this from their own experience. Meanwhile, it is precisely in these areas that there still exist--as you of course know--many shortcomings in our country, at times even glaring ones. The reasons are varied--material, organizational and moral. But one thing is clear: order must be established. [applause] And I think that the Komsomol should put commerce and services under its constant and unflagging care. It should establish effective patronage over them, study the state of affairs more deeply, and also help with new people and with the training of people already working. This means mobilizing public opinion and addressing initiatives to economic and administrative organs. I think this would be useful. Take up this cause, comrades. [applause]

And so, comrades, there are many tasks; there is enough work. Perhaps some of you think that I am giving you too many tasks. But there are, after all, almost 38 million Komsomol members now. This is quite a force, isn't it? [applause] For you, comrades, everything must be within your power. [applause] And the most pressing thing at the moment is not only to fulfill, but to overfulfill the plan for the current year. This is especially important for fulfilling the 5-year plan as a whole. The efforts of party, administrative, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and all working people now have to be directed toward this.

On you, the young people, a great deal depends here, and we believe that you will not let us down. [applause]

Dear comrades, the realization of all our plans ultimately depends on people--their knowledge, culture and political consciousness. But the main compass on the path of communism is the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the laws of socialist development. [It is impossible to overestimate the significance of the deep and systematic assimilation of this revolutionary science, of conscientious, thoughtful assimilation, not mechanical learning by heart of isolated truths and formulae. Only then is knowledge of theory worth anything. Then it becomes conviction; it is reinforced by deeds. In other words] every young Leninist must be an active political fighter capable of carrying out party policy in practice and waging an uncompromising struggle against hostile ideology. [applause] Great attention is paid by the party and Komsomol to the moral upbringing of young people. The affirmation of the norms and principles of communist morality is impossible without a constant and persistent struggle against antisocial manifestations, spiritual deprivation and all that inevitably accompanies it--drunkenness, hooliganism and violations of labor discipline. Equally dangerous are the manifestations of immorality, which are concealed and not always noticeable at first glance, such as indifference, parasitism, cynicism and attempts to get more than one gives to society.

Such moral defects must not be beyond the view of the Komsomol and of our entire public. Concern for raising the people's standard of living is a central trend in the party's domestic policy. And here we have in mind a growth in both the material and cultural living standards of the people. The two cannot be separated. We reject the preaching of poverty and ascetism, as well as the cult of overconsumption and the psychology of the petit bourgeois--for whom a kopeck, in Gorkiy's apt expression, is the sun in his sky. Material wealth for us is not an end in itself, but a condition for the all-round development of the personality. It is important, therefore, that the upsurge in well-being is accompanied by an enrichment of the inner world and the formation of a correct understanding of the aim and meaning of life.

The high standard of education and information of the Soviet people--including, naturally, young people--means that the style of educational work must be improved. Manifestations of soullessness and formalism are particularly intolerable. It is time for all the workers of the ideological front to end the practice of mechanical, thoughtless repetition of copybook truth--a practice that is still inevitable in some places--and empty talk.

The time has come to make it a rule to speak with people using simple, intelligible language, to write in this way as well--an issue of quality--and to invest each phrase with living thought and feeling--also a question of quality and effectiveness, and, moreover, one which is in an important area of communist construction: the upbringing of a new man.

The party and Komsomol bring up the young citizens of our society to be faithful sons and daughters of the Soviet fatherland, and staunch fighters for the cause of communism. These qualities are reflected in the deeds of millions of people, multiplying the motherland's might and the people's prosperity.

Quite recently, during my trip to the Urals, Siberia and the Far East, I was greatly satisfied to see for myself yet again what remarkable people work in these extremely rich, though still severe regions; what splendid young people are there. The glow of their devoted hearts warms the climate there. [prolonged applause]

I especially remember the meetings with a group of young builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad, as well as the one with young people from Komsomolsk-on-Amur at one of the stations. These were excellent boys and girls.

They talked enthusiastically about their work and life in a businesslike and knowledgable manner. It was as if their eyes were trained on the future. Listening to them, I recalled the lines from the song: "We conquer space and time; we are the young masters of the earth." [prolonged applause]

The remarkable qualities of Soviet people can be seen in the ranks of our glorious armed forces. Here, young people undergo real tempering. They not only learn a sense of organization and discipline, but also display a high degree of consciousness, selflessness and sometimes real heroism. [applause]

During my visit to the East, I got acquainted with how our borders are guarded and with those who carry out this difficult duty--the glorious servicemen of our Army, Navy and Border Troops.

I will say one thing, comrades: The borders of the motherland are reliably shielded from any eventuality, and their defense is in experienced and faithful hands. [prolonged applause]

I can assure you that the young people of the Soviet country who are protecting its peace and tranquility have all that is necessary to honorably fulfill their lofty mission. [applause]

Comrades, Soviet people, who have grown up in the fraternal family of peoples and have been educated in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, are by their nature internationalists. The internationalist traditions are embodied today in their deeds, and are perhaps broader and more diversified than at any time. Young people are here, as in many other things, in the front ranks. Emissaries of the Leninist Komsomol are now working in more than 100 countries throughout the world. Thousands of the motherland's sons and daughters are keeping their noble watch in the socialist countries of Europe; in distant Cuba; in the hot sands of the Sahara; in the jungles of Southeast Asia; in India; in the Arab East, in the most varied regions of the world, where they build plants and electric powerplants, help to open up nature's storehouse, treat the sick and teach children. Often their labor, performed without fuss or publicity, is a truly disinterested and selfless feat. [applause] A feat in the name of peace and progress, in the name of fraternity and the friendship of peoples. [applause] A feat which raises even more the authority of our motherland, helps people to understand the truth about the socialist system, about communist morality and about the ideals of the Soviet people. Let us say a sincere thank you, comrades, to these worthy representatives of our people. [applause]

They help to implement the peace-loving Leninist policy of our party and Soviet state, putting into everyday practice the internationalism that was valued so highly by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Proletarian, socialist internationalism is our great strength. This is the fruit of our conviction, and the enthusiasm of our hearts. This is our banner. Dear friends, always be faithful to it. [applause]

Comrades, your fathers youth passed in a soldier's overcoat on the frontline of the Great Patriotic War. This was truly a battle not for glory, but for life on earth. [applause]

Decades have passed since then. Today, over half the population of the country knows about the meaning of the war--its burdens and the suffering--only from the stories of their elders, from books and films. But now, also, in different conditions the struggle for life on earth goes on. To secure a stable and lasting peace--this is the aim of our foreign policy and its most important principles, such as peaceful coexistence and the relaxation of international tension.

Detente today is no longer just a theory, slogan, or wishful thinking. It has quite a few good deeds to its credit, both fully specific and tangible. In Europe, it has become the basis for mutual relations between states, and has embraced various aspects of their life. We also see present Soviet-American relations in a new way, more favorable for the cause of peace, in spite of all the short-term fluctuations [konyunktturnyye kolebaniya]. The policy of detente is recognized and supported by the peoples as the only sensible policy in our difficult times.

The most urgent task of our times is to achieve a further easing of the danger of war and to stop the arms buildup. This is felt by all people and recognized by most governments. This is also demonstrated by the fact that in a few weeks time, a UN General Assembly session devoted especially to arms limitation and disarmament will open for the first time in history. We wish the session success and will actively promote this.

[We are in favor of universal and complete disarmament. It is not our fault that the negotiations on this problem, which have been going for almost 20 years, have become bogged down. However, during this time, all the same, agreements have been concluded on the limitation of armaments in certain fields, and on several questions negotiations are continuing.]

To reduce the threat of a new world war and the threat of the mass annihilation of people with nuclear weapons--this is the central direction of our struggle for peace in the present conditions. To this end, the Soviet Union has undertaken a number of major actions, such as the negotiations with the United States on the limitation of strategic weapons--offensive weapons.

As you know, a visit has just been made to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State Vance, who came on President Carter's instructions. There was a thorough exchange of opinions, and as a result progress was made on working out an agreement on strategic arms limitation. Far from all of the questions have been solved. We cannot agree at all with certain attitudes of the American side. I think, however, that with reciprocal efforts it is possible, on the basis of a reasonable and realistic compromise, to complete the drafting of an agreement which will justly take into account the security interests of both states. This will make it possible to curb the arms race to a noticeable degree and thus promote the strengthening of peace.

For a number of years now, the Soviet Union has been trying to achieve the conclusion of an agreement on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests. We are now holding talks with the United States and Britain on banning tests in all spheres--that is, including underground tests--and it can be noted with satisfaction that definite progress has recently been made in these talks. We would like to hope that the matter will be brought to completion and that an appropriate treaty will be signed in the near future. This will be a noticeable success in the struggle for peace and the security of people.

Together with other peace-loving forces of our planet, the Soviet Union is making active efforts in order not to allow the creation of a new, particularly inhumane means of mass annihilation--neutron weapons. Our position on this issue is extremely simple and radical: It is not too late yet [phrase as heard] to reach an agreement between the corresponding states on the mutual rejection [otkaz] of the production of this weapon; and may mankind be once and for all saved from its emergence.

The United States, which is prepared to develop the neutron bomb, has unfortunately not yet agreed to our proposals. But President Carter stated recently that he has postponed the adoption of a final decision on beginning production of neutron weapons.

This does not, of course, remove the question. At best, it is a half-measure. I can, however, report that, taking such a statement by the President into account, we will not begin production of neutron weapons either, if the United States does not do so. What comes later depends on Washington.

In accordance with its principled line of reducing the threat of nuclear war, the Soviet Union has also adopted a decision to become a party in a relevant form to the international treaty on banning nuclear weapons in Latin America. Thus we, like the other states possessing nuclear weapons, will take upon ourselves the obligation not to help the acquisition of nuclear arms by Latin American states, and also not to use such weapons against the states that are parties to the treaty.

Thus, you can see that work for the benefit of peace is continuing, and our motherland is making increasing efforts with this aim in mind. [applause]

We shall strive to insure that my forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, which is to take place soon, will also help not only to determine the prospects for further broad and mutually advantageous cooperation between both countries--which is important in itself--but will also serve the cause of strengthening detente and general [vseobshchiy] peace, especially in Europe. Lately, the opponents of detente and disarmament in the NATO countries--all those generals playing at politics and all those belligerent politicians--have been raising a propaganda howl, which they are continuing, disseminating fabrications about an alleged threatening military superiority the Warsaw Pact states have over the NATO bloc in Europe, about some kind of aggressive intentions in Europe that they ascribe to the Soviet Union, and so on. Naturally, all this is nonsense. However, this nonsense is not harmless, but malicious, for it serves to justify and conceal actions that are truly dangerous and potentially aggressive in regard to advancing the arms race, building up military might and saturating the international atmosphere with the poisonous fumes of fear, suspicion and hostility. No one more than the Soviet Union, which suffered the greatest losses in World War II, wants to see that peace in Europe is never violated again, and that Europe always remains a continent of stable peace and peaceful negotiations. And probably no other state has done as much to this end as our country. [prolonged applause]

For a number of years now at the Vienna talks, we have been trying to achieve a significant reduction in the level of the military forces of the West and East in Europe--without detriment to the security of any country [of any of the parties] whatsoever--but so far, all we have encountered as a response are the West's attempts to change the balance of forces to its benefit.

A few days ago, it is true, the Western countries submitted somewhat remodeled proposals in Vienna. These proposals do take some stock of the considerations of the socialist countries--well, they take some stock of the considerations of the socialist countries--but the general imprint of a unilateral approach is clearly preserved.

What shall we do? We shall continue to work. We are ready to do all within our power to find mutually acceptable solutions in order to relieve military tension in this region of the world, where it is particularly great and dangerous. [applause]

Everyone should know that the Soviet Union not only does not harbor any aggressive designs--nor is it building up any strike forces, so to speak, with which to strike a blow at Europe, for actions against the West--but, on the contrary, it has been doing and will continue to do everything it can to relieve tension and promote accord.

As distinct from NATO, for a long time now we have not been increasing our armed forces in central Europe, and we do not intend to do this--and I want to stress this as strongly as I can--we do not intend in the future to increase our forces by a single soldier or by a single tank. [applause] And we call on the Western states to follow this good example.

Trying to distort the meaning and aims of the USSR's foreign policy, imperialist propaganda claims that there is some kind of contradiction between our country's policy of detente and of peaceful coexistence, and our relations with states which have liberated themselves from colonial oppression. They try to claim that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are interfering in the affairs of young states, and even go so far as to level accusations about a policy of expansion and stepping up of tension. All of this is, of course, a fabrication of the first order, and has nothing in common with reality.

We want to develop friendly cooperation with these countries on the principle of complete equality. We support their independence and their development along the path of peace and social progress. The USSR consistently comes out in favor of strict respect for the sovereignty of these--as all other--states, for noninterference in their internal affairs, and for the inviolability of their borders. [applause]

However, the imperialist powers--openly or in slight disguise--are constantly interfering in the affairs of independent, liberated states. [They interfere in order to prevent their progressive development, encroach on their sovereignty, and safeguard the selfish interests of their monopolies or the plans of their military strategists.] This interference as a rule leads to violence and trampling on the rights of the peoples. This happens either in the internal life of the state in question--as in the case of Chile--or in the form of open foreign aggression--as in the example of the insolent actions of the Israeli Government.

Facts show that the people of young states are more successful in defending and upholding their independence and their vital interests when they have firmer unity and solidarity, and more solid friendship with the countries of the socialist world, upon whose support they can count in their cause. [applause]

Here, also, one does not have to go far for examples. It was precisely thanks to the solidarity of the progressive forces that it was possible to wreck the attempts of imperialism and its henchmen to overthrow the people's power in Angola and dismember revolutionary Ethiopia.

Peace, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for independence and territorial sovereignty, equality and mutually advantageous cooperation--all of these are the essential and most important elements of detente and a firm peace. That is our policy in Europe, in Africa and Asia, in Latin America, and in all parts of the world. And if anyone thinks that through slanderous fabrications and threats the Soviet Union can be thrown off course, then he is profoundly mistaken. [applause]

Comrades, analyzing the situation in the world, we come to the firm belief that the time has come to think about a complete halt to the further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces of states with major military potentials and thus create conditions for their subsequent reduction.

Specifically, we appeal for a discussion of a program, for implementation over a certain limited period, consisting of the following measures: a halt to the production of nuclear weapons in all of their forms; a halt to the production and ban on all other types of mass destruction weapons; a halt to the creation of new forms of conventional arms with large destructive power; a renunciation of expanding armies and increasing conventional weapons by the permanent members of the Security Council and by countries connected with them through military agreements.

Of course, to agree on such matters is not a simple matter. We could undoubtedly begin with any one of the points--for example, a halt to the production of nuclear weapons, as we have already proposed. [But the main thing is that the entire task is made easier by the fact that the implementation of these steps would not disturb the balance of forces that has now come about between states. No one could be the loser.]

We cannot, we have no right to forget that the threat of using nuclear weapons is still hanging over the world and making people apprehensive as to their destiny. Obviously joint efforts of all the nuclear powers are needed to remove this threat. [But each one of them can and should make a contribution--this sentence was indistinct in live version] The Soviet Union states with all certainty: We are against the use of nuclear weapons. Only extraordinary circumstances--an aggression against our country or its allies on the part of another nuclear power--can compel us to resort to this extreme means of self-defense.

The Soviet Union is doing and will continue to do all it can to prevent the emergence of an atomic war, so that people do not become the victims of nuclear strikes, whether the first or a subsequent one. This is our firm line and we shall act accordingly. [applause]

To preserve our land and hand it over to the young generation with all its riches and beauty, not mutilated by the flames of a nuclear conflagration--this is the goal to which mankind's thoughts should, we believe, be directed. The Soviet Union is doing everything it can to preserve and consolidate peace. We believe, dear young friends, that your future will be the happiness of free labor upon a peaceful planet. [prolonged applause]

Comrades, your congress has gathered on the eve of a remarkable date. This fall, the 60th anniversary of the all-union Leninist Communist Youth Union will be marked. [applause] The country, of course, will mark this jubilee in a worthy way, and we ask you to come to your festival with new, great labor feats. [applause] The Komsomol has become quite mature, but its spirit is always young. [applause] The Leninist Komsomol is the militant help and reliable reserve of the party. You draw enormous, tested experience from the party for the activity of your union. This is natural, for the party and Komsomol have one aim: communism. And their path is also the same: the path of Lenin, the path of serving the people. [prolonged applause]

You have the task of bringing the great cause started by your grandfathers and fathers to complete victory. Be their worthy successors; hold high the banner of communism: [prolonged applause]

Glory to the Leninist Komsomol, the frontranking detachment of Soviet youth!" [prolonged applause]

Glory to the young generation of our country! [prolonged applause, cheers]

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Long live the CPSU, the party of Lenin. [prolonged applause, cheers]

Long live the Soviet people, builders of communism! [prolonged applause, cheers]

Pastukhov Addresses Congress

LD251320Y Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 25 TASS--First Secretary of the Soviet Komsomol (Young Communist League) Central Committee Boris Pastukhov said in the Kremlin today: The younger generation of the land of the soviets has the incomparable happiness of learning, working and living in the country, which for the first time ever in mankind's history is building the road to the summits of communism. In this history-making ascent we are guided by the great party of Lenin--the inspirer and organizer of all victories of the Soviet people.

Boris Pastukhov delivered a report at the 18th Congress of the Leninist Komsomol, the public and political organization of Soviet youth.

The Leninist party, the speaker noted, shows tireless solicitude for the education of the rising generations in the spirit of the communist ideals, and is passing on to the Komsomol, the young people, the priceless experience of struggle, its revolutionary, combat and labour traditions, is teaching young people to build communism. The party permanently equips the Komsomol, Soviet youth with clear majestic aims and concrete objectives.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the congress and the message of greetings from the CPSU CC to the congress is the programme for the activity of the Leninist Komsomol, of every member of the Komsomol, Boris Pastukhov said. He noted that every day in our life brings fresh evidence of the fruitful, versatile and purposeful activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Politbureau of the Central Committee, headed by the tireless follower of the great Leninist cause general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

The life and activity of Leonid Brezhnev, the outstanding party and state leader, loyal son of our homeland and the Communist Party, is to the members of the Young Communist League, all young people a personification of ideological conviction, principledness, Bolshevik ardor, courage, spiritual generosity, warmth and modesty. All this has won for him tremendous love and respect. It is with Leonid Brezhnev's name that Soviet people, the working people of all countries link with good reason the successes of the Soviet state, of the forces of peace and their hopes for a bright future.

On behalf of the Leninist Komsomol, the entire Soviet youth, we, delegates to the congress, say: We completely, ardently and unanimously approve and support the policy of our own Communist Party, the activity of the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politbureau of the Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev.

The speaker noted that the world outlook of young people is formed under the conditions of the sharply aggravated ideological struggle between the world of capitalism and the world of socialism. Using the mask of "friend" of young people as a cover, bourgeois ideologists are trying to bring down its revolution ardor, to blunt its class consciousness and counterpose it to the older generation. The younger generation of the land of the soviets is always with its own party, is always ready for a heroic feat in the name of the socialist homeland, the speaker said.

He stressed that instilling in the minds of young people the idea of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, inculcating in them the feeling of pride for their homeland and readiness to rise in defence of the gains of socialism has been and remains one of the most important objectives of the Soviet Komsomol.

Soviet youth is marching in single formation with the youth and peoples of the countries of the socialist community, the speaker noted. The Komsomol is carrying high aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, is extending the strong hand of solidarity to all the young fighters against imperialism, fascism, colonialism, for democracy and social progress.

Speaking on the contribution of the Komsomol, young people to the development of national economy, he noted that 140 major construction sites have been declared All-Union top-priority Komsomol projects in the Tenth Five-Year Plan period.

In answer to Leonid Brezhnev's call for participation in the development of new economic areas, thousands of young people expressed their wish to go to work to this country's construction sites. The first volunteers of Moscow, Leningrad and all the union republics will be leaving on April 28 among the All-Union Komsomol detachments of shock workers named after the 18th YCL Congress. Most of them will arrive at the construction sites of Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

Of tremendous significance for the spiritual moulding of young people is education based on the ideal, without which there is no core of human personality, the speaker said. The loftiest ideal worked out by humanity is the communist ideal. When we speak about it, rising before us in all of its spiritual strength, appeal and revolutionary ardor is the image of our leader and teacher V.I. Lenin.

The Soviet Komsomol, the speaker went on to say, is a genuine mass organization of the entire youth. At present, in its ranks are more than 37 million people, or more than half of this country's younger generation.

The Leninist Komsomol, the whole Soviet youth, Boris Pastukhov, said, entirely and totally approve of and completely support the international activity of the CPSU, the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state, the concrete steps for the implementation of the foreign policy line mapped out by the 25th party congress. The versatile activity of Leonid Brezhnev waging an ardent and tireless struggle for peace and security of peoples, for ending the arms race and disarmament meets with the warmest appreciation and gratitude in the hearts of Soviet young people.

After the preceding congress, the Leninist Komsomol has considerably widened its international activity, Boris Pastukhov said. He noted that marching in the vanguard of the international democratic youth movement are the fraternal youth unions of the countries of the socialist community--active assistants of the communist and workers' parties in the construction of socialism and communism. Inseparable links of friendship and fraternity link Soviet youth with the younger generation of the socialist community.

The close cooperation in the joint struggle determines the character of the ties of the Leninist Komsomol with the fraternal youth movements in the capitalist countries.

The drawing of wide masses of young people in the active movement for limiting and ending the arms race has today become a task of special significance.

This aim would in our view be served by the holding of a representative international meeting of young fighters for peace, for ending the arms race and for disarmament, the speaker said.

We are convinced that the democratic youth of the world will answer the sinister plans of the apostles of the neutron death with massive and active participation in the worldwide campaign "No to the neutron bomb!"

The Leninist Komsomol considers it important to hold an international conference on the rights of children, a world meeting devoted to the problems of access of young people and students to education and culture.

The 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Cuba is to become an important milestone in the friendship of anti-imperialist solidarity and friendship of progressive youth, in the development of cooperation of the wide political forces of youth. For the first time throughout the whole history of the festival movement, a festival is to be held in the Western Hemisphere, on the soil of the fraternal socialist Cuba.

The speaker said in conclusion: The Leninist Komsomol owes the whole of the great wealth of unpassing significance acquired in its history and sixty years above all to the day-to-day, solicitous and attentive leadership by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The strength of the Komsomol and the inexhaustible source of our energy and inspiration are in the party leadership.

WFDY President's Address

LD251743Y Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--We got convinced again of deep allegiance of the Soviet Union's youth to the policy of peace and international cooperation and of support to the peoples fighting for freedom and independence which is conducted by the CPSU and the entire Soviet people, said Ernesto Ottone, the president of the WFDY, the World Federation of Democratic Youth. He spoke at the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol, which opened today in the Kremlin.

We heard with rapt attention the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, whose activity in the interests of consolidation of peace and security of nations is highly valued by progressive youth of the whole world, said Ernesto Ottone. The inspiring words of this speech confirm the constant care and attention that the CPSU and Leonid Brezhnev personally give to the Komsomol, to Soviet youth, to ensurance of peaceful future for the young generation.

Invariable allegiance of the Leninist Komsomol to the wonderful tradition of internationalism is allegiance to the principles that were proclaimed by the founder of the Soviet state, great Lenin, said the president of the WFDY. He highly assessed the vast support that the Komsomol and the Soviet youth give to young people of different countries who are waging the struggle against imperialism and colonial oppression, for democracy and progress. The Leninist Komsomol has become a symbol of lofty internationalist solidarity for millions of young people, Ernesto Ottone stressed. It is with great interest and satisfaction that we received the proposal of the Leninist Komsomol for the holding of a broad international meeting of young fighters for peace, detente and disarmament and for other initiatives.

I am confident that they will be received with enthusiasm by the young people of the whole world.

IUS President's Speech

LD251930Y Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 25 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--The Soviet young people are making a huge contribution to the struggle waged by the young generation of our planet for peace, democracy and social progress. The 60-year-long history of the Soviet Komsomol is a source of useful experience and inspiration for all the democratic youth of the world, it was stated by Miroslav Stepan, president of the International Union of Students (IUS), who addressed the 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol that opened in the Kremlin today.

The congress is attended by guests from 107 countries of the world.

The main tasks facing the international union of students, include the struggle to ensure peace, stop the arms race, achieve disarmament, Miroslav Stepan stressed. Millions of students throughout the world, he said, are fully resolved to prevent a war conflagration. They are taking part in many actions, carried out within the frameworks of such campaigns as "students for disarmament", "no to the neutron bomb".

The progressive studentry, said the IUS president, highly assesses the peace-loving policy of the Soviet state, the tireless efforts of the outstanding champion for peace Leonid Brezhnev.

In strengthening the unity of democratic studentry, Miroslav Stepan said, an important role is to be played by the Eleventh Festival of Youth and Students, which will be held this summer in Havana. The IUS is doing everything possible to ensure the success of this forum.

Miroslav Stepan informed the congress about the decision of the International Union of Students to decorate the Soviet Komsomol with the highest award of the IUS--the "November 17" medal.

Congress Continues

LD260742Y Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 26 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 26, TASS--The 18th Congress of the Soviet Komsomol today continued its work in the Kremlin. The delegates are discussing the activities of this youth organization in the period between congresses.

Taking part in the congress are representatives of seven international organizations, including the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, of 135 communist youth leagues, democratic and socialist youth organizations from 107 countries.

General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made a speech on the opening day of the Congress (April 25).

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KORNILOV RIDICULES CLAIMS OF NEW TU ASSOCIATION IN USSR

LD211508Y Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 21 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April TASS--Yuriy Kornilov TASS political commentator writes:

The English bourgeois newspaper OBSERVER has come up with a new "sensation", alleging that a certain "association of free trade unions" exists in the Soviet Union, and not just exists but fights for "trade union rights" which are allegedly "infringed" in the Soviet Union. The English newspaper went so far as to claim that members of this "association" are "persecuted" by the authorities and been subjected to--"psychiatric treatment". It is not quite clear what this term means but it sounds sinister indeed.

All this is nonsense from beginning to end.

There is no and has never been any such trade union "associations" in the Soviet Union. As is well known to all, there exist Soviet trade unions which have a membership of over 125 million and which enjoy the broadest rights and opportunities for solving social and economic tasks. They are directly and actively involved in the development of society, in running the national economy. They bring in the working people to cooperate in managing production and, when necessary, defend the interests of workers and employees. The Soviet trade unions are mass and truly democratic organizations. They are absolutely free and independent and their activities are governed by the rules of the trade unions of the USSR. So the Soviet working people do not need any other "trade unions" or "trade union associations".

The question which naturally suggests itself is why does the OBSERVER (as well as some other Western propaganda organs) need to make such noise over nothing and invent a mythical "trade union association"? Why do they take advantage of people being ill-informed or misinformed in order to instigate them to something like writing "petitions" concerning the "persecution" of this non-existent "association"?

This question is all the more natural since the British "advocates of rights for working people" have a fair field of activity, and nowhere else but in Britain itself, if they really wanted to defend such rights. It is well known, for instance, that it is the trade unions that have been surveyed systematically by special services and management of companies. It is well known that the card indexes of a special department of Scotland Yard and some other espionage agencies keep dossiers on millions of working people in Britain. And what about the persecution of trade union leaders, for instance, one of the leaders of the Transport and General Workers Union, Alex Keatson whose only "guilt" is that he publicly stated that the situation in the Soviet Union, where there is no unemployment and where the living standards of the people keep rising differs sharply from that in his country?

But the matter is that the masterminds of this provocative ballyhoo over a non-existent "association" do not mean to defend anybody's rights, the less that none in the Soviet Union asks for such "defence", or needs it. This campaign is nothing more than a new attempt to revive a vicious slander campaign over non-existent "violation of human rights" in the Soviet Union, a campaign which was inspired by certain circles in the West with the active participation of special services. Its purpose is to distract public attention from mass violations of human rights and liberties in the Western countries. This campaign, which is at variance with the spirit of detente, has been conducted for more than one month but it has not brought any dividends to those who sponsored it, nor will it bring them any dividends this time.

ACADEMICIAN: NO USSR FUEL SHORTAGES IN FORSEEABLE FUTURE

LD242026Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--The Soviet Union is not faced with a shortage of organic fuel in the foreseeable future, Academician Mikhail Styrikovich said in an interview with the SOVIET UNION magazine.

He said that the Soviet Union has considerable reserves of natural fuel that are sufficient for ensuring the growth of all branches of economy for many years ahead.

At the same time, the academician noted that the fuel and energy complex of the USSR requires ever growing capital outlays and expenditure of labour. This is explained by the fact that the biggest number of energy consumers is situated in the European part of the country while raw material reserves are concentrated mainly in hard-of-access eastern districts. It costs about one million roubles to lay out one kilometre of a pipeline there, and the construction of workers settlement costs 50-100 per cent greater than the construction of such settlements in developed areas.

The main trend now is the predominant development of atomic power energetics in the European part of the USSR, and the increase of capacity of thermal power stations using cheap coal as fuel in areas beyond the Urals, Mikhail Styrikovich said.

The capacity of Soviet atomic power stations will increase approximately four-fold by the end of 1980, the academician said.

BRIEFS

NEW BLACK SEA PORT--Moscow, April 20, TASS--The construction of a new Black-Sea port, one of the USSR's biggest ones, is in progress. The harbour, which is 25 kilometres away from Odessa, will be part of a transport-chemical complex which is being created with the technical assistance of the U.S. Occidental Petroleum corporation. A navigable canal has been built from the Black Sea to the Grigorievka Estuary, where the port is being built, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine. Already now ships may approach the first-built piers since the estuary was dredged. The port will come into operation this summer when shore facilities will be ready: a plant to process chemical products and storage facilities. In accordance with the contract the American corporation will deliver superphosphate acid to the complex and get liquid ammonia in exchange. Specialists of the American corporation are taking of part in the assembly of the equipment, which is being delivered from the USA. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 20 Apr 78 LD]

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